

# Raleigh Tribune.

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SECOND EDITION.

RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 15 1897.

4:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

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## THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

### REVOLUTION EXPLAINED

WILL BE BURIED IN BROOKLYN.

An Old Confederate Captain Passes Over the River

New York, May 14.—Captain Wm. Watson Taylour, who fought with Lee, will be interred in the new Confederate burying ground in Mount Hope cemetery, Brooklyn, today. His will be the third body to be laid to rest in the plot. The gray monument to the Confederate dead will be unveiled May 22nd.

Captain Taylour was one of the committee of arrangements for the event. He died at his home, No. 1 Warren Place, Brooklyn, Wednesday, at the age of 73. The funeral services will be held in St. Ann's church, Clinton and Livingston streets, at 10 a. m. tomorrow.

Captain Taylour enlisted in Company E, Twelfth Virginia regiment, in April, 1861, and was in every important engagement. He was twice wounded. Only nine men of the one hundred and two who enlisted answered the final roll call after Appomattox.

Duncan Seems to be in the Lead for Collector Since White's Withdrawal—Kinston and La Grange Postmasterships.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, May 14.—Ex-Sheriff Hickey is in great distress. He heard the appalling news today, that for the first time in its eventful career, Bakersville, the historic mountain metropolis, elected this week a Democratic Mayor. The old Republican warhorse of Mitchell was wearing a broad crepe band on his hat today, and in explanation said to The Tribune that he was distressed almost to death over the Bakersville election. There can be but one explanation of the startling revolution, he said, with great, wet tears in his eyes. "You see it happened this way," said the old veteran sorrowfully. "George Pritchard was busy about court matters, Rich Pearson was planting flowers and setting out shrubbery at Richmont Hill and the old sheriff was here in Washington on a pie hunt." When last seen, "the old sheriff" was heading towards the botanical garden, in search of information as to when the flower planting season is over.

Ex-Collector White has abandoned the collectorship fight in the Eastern district. Secretary Hyams yesterday filed his application in the treasury department for deputy third auditor. This position is now held by Dr. Sanderlin, of North Carolina, who is incapacitated by severe illness. Among the other North Carolina applicants are Col. Council Wooten, of Lenoir county; John T. Cramer, of Davidson; State Senator Whedbee, of Hertford; Mr. Farmer, of Henderson.

Mr. White's withdrawal as a candidate for collector is said to be in Duncan's interest for that place. Col. Skinner's illness has delayed the appointment. His endorsement will probably decide the matter. He is completely prostrated by a serious bilious attack, and under the doctor's injunction, no one is allowed to see him.

It is about settled, said Col. Wooten today, that Albert Miller will be appointed postmaster at La Grange, and that the old postmaster, McK. Hunter, will be appointed postmaster at Kinston.

Recorder of Deeds Cheatham was one of the few callers who saw the President today. He called to thank the President for his appointment and was cordially received.

Mrs. Walker, member of the Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association and vice regent from North Carolina, returns home tomorrow from the annual meeting of the association at Mount Vernon. Mrs. Walker is chairman of the committee on tomb and member of the finance committee.

SENATOR COKE DEAD.

He was a brother of the late Secretary of State Coke.

Waco, Tex., May 14.—Ex-Senator Richard Coke died at 1:50 o'clock this morning. His remains will be embalmed and lie in state at the mansion until Sunday at 10 a. m. when the funeral will take place. It will be a state funeral.

Senator Coke was a Virginian by birth and was the elder brother of the late Octavius Coke, of Raleigh.

Ninety Shocks of Earthquake.

London, May 14.—A special dispatch from Melbourne, Victoria, says that no fewer than ninety earthquake shocks have been felt in South Australia during the last three days. The subterranean disturbances were particularly severe at Kingston, where buildings were damaged, and the inhabitants are living in tents for safety.

Death of a Novelist's Mother.

Edinburgh, May 14.—Mrs. Stevenson, mother of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist, died here to-day.

Turks March on Domoko.

Larissa, May 14.—The Turkish army under Edhem Pasha is marching upon Domoko and has already occupied five villages en route.

Sultan's Reply to the Powers.

Constantinople, May 14.—In response to the joint note of the representatives of the powers offering to mediate between Turkey and Greece, the Porte today informed the foreign ambassadors that it would consider the question of mediation after the festival of Bairam, which ends Sunday.

Fame Bought with Millions.

Arta, May 14.—The Turks attacked Col. Baraktari's brigade of Greek troops from the heights of Gribovo, in Epirus, at an early hour this morning, and a desperate hand-to-hand fight ensued which lasted until mid-day. The result of the battle has not yet been received here.

Edhem Pasha Ordered to go Ahead.

London, May 14.—A dispatch to the Standard from Constantinople asserts positively that pressing orders have been sent to Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, to go ahead with his operations with the greatest possible energy regardless of the negotiations.

Towns Besieged by Greeks.

Athens, May 14.—The Greek forces are besieging the towns of Nicopolis and Breveza.

### PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE

#### Unqualified Opposition to the Senate Bill Sugar Schedule.

#### BILL WILL NOT PASS AS REPORTED

#### EARLY ACTION CONSIDERED HIGHLY IMPROBABLE.

#### The Country May Consider Itself Fortunate if the Tariff Bill is Passed by August—Delay Costing the Country Many Millions.

Washington, May 14.—Discussing the Senate tariff bill with a western Republican Senator, the President emphasized his unqualified disapproval of the Senate sugar schedule. The statement was positive enough to dispose of the conflicting reports concerning his attitude towards that schedule of the bill. The statement goes further and represents the President as saying that he has no idea the bill will pass the Senate as reported by the finance committee, and so confident is he on this point that he is not disturbed at the possibility of interposing his official disapprobation. Speaking of a possible expeditious disposition of the bill, a leading Republican Senator today said, "To assume that the bill will be debated in the Senate, go back to the House and there undergo more or less debate and be agreed upon by the conference committee all by the first of July is preposterous."

The dilatory way in which the bill has been handled in the Senate indicates that the same waste of time will continue until the end, and the people of the country may be thankful if they get this bill on the statute books much before August. Some of the Senators are talking about there being little need of any debate, but such talk is worse than idle. The tariff cannot be mentioned in the Senate, even in a casual way, without at once starting up a debate. There are 672 separate paragraphs in the bill, aside from the internal revenue, reciprocity and other features of the measure. After general debate, the Senate considers the bill by items, starting at the beginning, and to assume that the 672 paragraphs in the bill can be disposed of in the regular way, to say nothing of the general debate, inside of six weeks is to say something entirely improbable from past experience of the Senate in tariff legislation.

It is generally believed here that, if it had not been for the sugar schedule, the bill would have been ready for the Senate two weeks earlier. But after the bill was reported, only two men were put to work figuring out the ad valorem equivalents, and that is why the delay has taken place in preparing the comparative tables.

If this long delay was not costing the merchants of the country and the public revenues millions of dollars, there would be less complaint heard about it. Under the circumstances, however, there is loud and bitter complaint, and it comes from all parts of the country, this wholly inexplicable and unnecessary delay.

There are a lot of sugar trust agents here constantly looking after the interests of that organization. The one amazing expression of opinion heard here on every side is as to why the House sugar schedule should have been changed for the apparent purpose of pleasing the sugar trust. The sugar growers did not ask any change. They were satisfied with the House schedule. The representatives of every sugar-growing State have uttered their protest against the Senate schedule. No one even claims that the consumers asked for the Senate sugar schedule. Who, then, did ask for it? The only persons who can be found to have asked for the sugar schedule, or who are attempting to defend it, excepting the members of the committee who made up the schedule, are representatives of the sugar trust or persons closely connected with it.

Senators who hold stock in the sugar trust are naturally lenient toward any legislation in behalf of the institution. Indignation is almost at white heat among members of the House because the party and this Republican Congress are subject to the odium of a schedule gotten up in the apparent interest of the sugar trust against the wishes of the sugar growers and sugar consumers.

Murder and Arson.

Columbia, S. C., May 14.—William Murray, an aged resident of Levy's Crossing, Bedford county, was found murdered to-day in the ruins of his store, which had been set on fire to conceal the crime. There was evidence that he had been attacked and beaten by the murderers who used an iron bar which to gouge out an eye of their victim. The murderers then split open his head with an axe, and cut the aged man's throat.

Edward Davis, a negro, was later captured. He confessed and implicated three others. The object was robbery.

Greeks Still Being Reinforced.

London, May 14.—A dispatch to the Standard from Constantinople asserts positively that pressing orders have been sent to Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, to go ahead with his operations with the greatest possible energy regardless of the negotiations.

Towns Besieged by Greeks.

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#### EARLY CABINET MEETING.

Cuban Matters Considered—President off for Philadelphia.

Washington, May 14.—It has not been decided that the President will send a message to Congress recommending that an appropriation be made for the purchase of food and clothing for destitute Americans in Cuba. The matter is under consideration by the President and was under consideration at today's cabinet meeting. It is understood that the sending of a message will depend largely on information received from Cuba between now and Monday. This information will come from Consul General Lee and W. J. Calhoun.

The cabinet session began before 10:30 o'clock. This was because the President was scheduled to leave for Philadelphia at 12:45 o'clock. All callers were turned away. The cabinet was at work for over two hours, and the Cuban situation was the principal topic discussed.

The President, accompanied by the Vice President and all the cabinet except Secretaries Sherman and Long, left on schedule this morning for Philadelphia to attend the dedication of the Washington monument in Fairmount park tomorrow. Representative Grosvenor of Ohio, Representative Bailey of Texas, and Secretary Porter accompanied them.

They will attend a reception by the Union League Club tonight. After the ceremonies tomorrow, at which the President will make a brief address, the party will return to Washington, leaving Philadelphia at 9 o'clock in the evening.

#### JERSEY LILY DIVORCED.

A Faded Lily Now and Few Care About Her Fortunes.

New York, May 14.—Mrs. Langtry, the erstwhile "Jersey Lily," has obtained a divorce from her husband. At last he ceased his opposition to the suit she started and allowed the decree to be granted by default. Dispatches from Lakeport, Cal., say that yesterday afternoon Judge Crump, sitting in the superior court in that place, granted the petition of the once famous actress.

It was in 1853 that Emeline Charlotte Le Breton was born on the little island of Jersey. Her father was Dean Le Breton, and at one time was considered the handsomest man in England.

The divorce was granted when she first tried to get it, some ten years ago, the result might have been far different from what it will be.

Then she was at the height of her fame as an actress and beauty, and the notoriety she had won in European court circles was so recent she seemed to shine in reflected glory. Sir John Millais brought about her introduction to the Prince of Wales, and when the latter signified his approval her fame was secured.

It was during this time, when Mrs. Langtry was the height of fashion, that she met General Grant.

He was on his tour around the world and was the special guest at a reception given by Lord Houghton. Though there were many titled women present,

General Grant was asked to take Mrs. Langtry in to dinner. Much was made of the incident.

#### DOOR COMFORT FOR STARVING PEOPLE.

Must Americans in Cuba Perish With Hunger.

Washington, May 14.—Already serious obstacles are suggested as preventing an appropriation by Congress for the relief of the starving Americans in Cuba. Speaking of the matter today Senator Burrows, member of the Senate on appropriations, said:

"Are we going to feed the Spanish army and assist Weyler in his campaign? The distribution of relief is almost impossible in the scheme thoroughly impracticable. How is the citizenship of the people asking relief to be determined, and must there be an investigation of the citizenship of every starving woman and child who ask relief?"

"We will be prevented from taking care of the Americans in the insurgent lines and cannot relieve distress even in the insurgent lines. We shall simply be helping Spain feed her hungry people."

#### NEWSPAPER MAN'S PROMOTION.

Frank A. Vanderbilt Appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Washington, May 14.—Mr. Frank A. Vanderbilt, of Illinois, private secretary to Secretary Gage, was today appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He was raised in the country and calls himself a farm boy. He attended the public schools in Aurora and Oswego, Ill., and finished his education at the University of Illinois and the University of Chicago. At these institutions he made a specialty of finance and political economy. He was reporter and afterwards financial editor of the Chicago Tribune and later editor of The Economist.

He has been the student of finance and political economy, and in this field has achieved conspicuous success.

Bank clearings aggregate \$1,004,000,000 this week, 10 per cent less than last week and 17 per cent less than in the second week of May, 1896. Exports of wheat (our) included at least from the coast of the United States and from Montreal this week, amount to 2,182,878 bushels, as compared with 1,799,000 bushels last week, 1,903,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 2,429,000 bushels three years ago, 855,000 bushels in the like week of 1893.

### STATE OF THE MARKETS

MESSAGE WILL BE SENT.

Congress Will be Urged to Relieve Americans in Cuba.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, May 14.—It is given out tonight by a cabinet officer that the President will adhere to his announced purpose to send a message to Congress Monday or Tuesday, urging that the necessary provision be made for the relief of destitute Americans in Cuba.

When asked by a cabinet officer if there was any real basis for the alarming newspaper reports of the last day or two, the President replied promptly that facts were not overdrawn, but that he apprehended no immediate crisis, and that the message he would send to Congress would not precipitate one. In asking Congress to relieve the suffering American citizens in Cuba, he was merely acting, he said, in the line of his general policy of protection to American interests everywhere and under all circumstances.

What is done in this connection by the administration will be the result of judicious deliberation, and it will vindicate the American spirit of the administration.

CHAPMAN WILL GO TO JAIL

WILL BEGIN TO SERVE HIS TERM MONDAY.

Not an Agent of the Sugar Trust—May Receive Visitors, but Cannot Have a Ticker in Jail.

Washington, May 14.—Chapman, the convicted Sugar Trust witness, will arrive here Monday afternoon and will be taken immediately on his arrival to the District jail. The sentence is one month imprisonment and \$100 fine. There are many erroneous statements in regard to the case. Chapman was not convicted of contempt of the Senate, but of a misdemeanor against the United States. He has not asked for any pardon and has no intention of asking for any. As no moral turpitude was involved in the case, there has been a decided feeling here that the sentence of imprisonment should be remitted. Such a clamor was raised and the effort was so strongly made to involve Chapman with President Havemeyer and Secretary Seales, of the Sugar Trust, that he notified his friends some days ago that he sincerely hoped they would desist in their efforts to procure any executive clemency for him.

He has never been associated in any way with the Sugar Trust. He has never been an agent, representative or associate of President Havemeyer or Secretary Seales, and yet the idea has gone forth that in order successfully to prosecute and finally to imprison Havemeyer and Seales it is necessary that Chapman be imprisoned.

He expects to serve his sentence. He makes no complaints, finds no fault, only regretting that his name has been associated inaccurately with other prosecutions that are understood to follow, and simply says that at the expense of his own loss of liberty, he has done his duty.

It is plain the business man everywhere that they must answer any question relating to their business or to other matters of which they have knowledge which an investigating committee of either house of Congress may ask.

Chapman will be permitted to receive visitors in the rotunda of the prison, but as there is no ticker or special wire in the jail, he will have to depend on the telephone for market reports. Under the rules of the prison he will receive a deduction of five days for good behavior while incarcerated, and if not sooner pardoned, will have to serve but twenty-five days, a month being reckoned as three days.

The indictments against Havemeyer and Seales will be tried Monday, and the cases can be disposed of, said District Attorney Davis today, in a half hour.

VERDICT FOR A LARGE SUM.

New York City Loses Suit for Nearly a Million.

New York, May 14.—After dragging through the courts for nearly twenty years a decision was handed down today in the famous suit brought against the mayor of New York by C. J. Campbell. The verdict allows Campbell \$8,074 for infringement of a patent relief valve for use on fire engines. The suit was commenced November 24th, 1877. May 24, 1884, letters patent on a relief valve for use on steam fire engines and pumps were granted to James Knibb, who later assigned his right in the patent to Christopher J. Campbell. The New York fire department fitted the city's engines with the valve and the saving to the city by the use of the valve was very large. There was a dispute at the time about the amount of money due Campbell for the patent. Campbell made claims which were alleged to be excessive. They were not paid and the suit followed. Almost endless litigation was the result.

It will probably be several years before the case is definitely settled, as the city

## SHAW UNIVERSITY

The President's Splendid Work Much Appreciated.

## REV. DR. WHITMAN'S ABLE ADDRESS

## THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Work of the University Reviewed—Much Credit Due President Chas. F. Meserve—The Result Gratifying to the People.

The beautiful grounds of North Carolina's celebrated colored educational institution, the Shaw University, were unusually interesting and attractive yesterday on account of the commencement festivities. The thirty-second anniversary commencement exercises were held in the chapel, and about 1,500 people were in attendance. Among them were many of the leading white people of our city.

Promptly at the hour appointed the exercises began, and the scene presented was very pretty indeed. The chapel was tastefully decorated with flowers and shrubberies, and on the rostrum sat the President, Mr. Meserve, Rev. Dr. Whitman, president of the Columbian College, Washington, D. C.; Prof. Charles Mebane, superintendent; Jno. E. Ray, superintendent Blind Institution, and the trustees of the school.

President Meserve, in his bright characteristic manner, welcomed the visitors and made them feel perfectly at home.

The programme, as rendered, was a most entertaining one, and showed many points in favor of the able manner in which the university is conducted, and reflects great credit to the president and faculty. The large crowd in attendance were highly entertained, and speak in praise of the grand way in which the Shaw University is coming to the front, and in the able manner in which the negro is being educated.

The following program goes to show what standard the performance reached:

Quartet—Kyrie, Concone's Mass in F. Misses Douglass and Saffield; Messrs. Frazer and Levister.

Invocation, Rev. C. H. King.

Salutatory Address, Grace J. Thompson.

Trios—"Could I Hush a Father's Sigh?"—From "Bohemian Girl"—Miss Harper; Messrs. Frazer and Levister.

Essay with Valedictory—"A Twentieth-Century Diet," George H. Meserve.

Solo—"Happy Days" (Violin Obl.)—Strelzel—Miss Hattie Douglass.

Annual Address, Rev. B. L. Whitman, D. D., President Columbian University, Washington, D. C.

Presentation of Prizes, President Charles F. Meserve.

Quartet—"The Storm"—Thomas, Misses Harper and Saffield; Messrs. Frazer and Levister.

Presentation of Diplomas, Hon. Jas. H. Young.

Duet—"The Ride Home"—Kuchen—Miss Douglass and Mr. Frazer.

Benétion, Rev. A. G. Davis.

The feature of the exercises was the bright and intelligent manner that President Meserve presented each part of the program.

The address of Rev. Dr. Whitman on the "Mission of Culture" was a rare treat, and in his bright characteristic manner, this able and learned gentleman delivered an annual address, the like of which is seldom compared with. From the beginning to the end, he held his large audience as if spell bound, and when he concluded round after round of applause reechoed from the chapel. In this address Dr. Whitman thoroughly reviewed the Mission of Culture in its many and varied forms.

After treating the conditions of culture and the domain of culture, under the head of uses of culture, the speaker said:

The solution, therefore, is nearer than we think. It does not lie where most look for it. The confidence of our generation in external aids borders on the miraculous. It demands that our possession of material appliances shall be turned so as to solve all enigmas today, and tomorrow, and until all mankind are happy and good. The talk about some discovery in science or politics was to lift up the masses and right the wrongs of the world. If the trouble were no deeper than that, the way to Utopia would be short. But even in these demands we get glimpses of the way. The nations which know most about science and politics are the nations which have discovered that renovation must work first within. The way to Utopia lies for no small distance over the difficult road of moral improvement. Only a scant portion of the kingdom of heaven comes by legislation. Trouble has always had a chief source in Adam named Eve. Eve blamed the serpent. The trouble really was in themselves. Until men are taught to look within themselves there is no help. Realization of the facts is the first step in reformation. Charity will still be needed. The gospel of theft should be preached no doubt. But what message has that gospel for a man who has had nothing to eat for three days? "When the sky falls we shall catch larks." No doubt. But while we are waiting for the sky to fall? When all the social redemptions have been accomplished it will be well. But what are we to do with hungry men in the meantime? That is the less much of our charity is a curse to its recipient. Anything is a curse that weakens manhood. Pictures and books and bread may pauperize a man. Much of our philanthropy partakes of the kindness that would give the mole an electric light to work by. The utmost charity can do, or ought to do, is to help make a man master of himself. Better help a man feed himself than feed him. Better awaken a sense of responsibility than persuade a man that he is the victim of circumstances. The power that rules the world is not simply love, but law, the weal and woe of nations, or dwarf divinity, but a divine righteousness that would make men righteous. The way upward is the way marked by Abraham and beaten hard by the feet of all the saints who have followed him. Ignoring that way is the mistake of those who renounce the cure of souls for the cure of evils, and so miss both. What men most need is renewal, with impulse born of fresh hope. The secret of this lies in

personality. The crowning element of inspiration in every age has been contact with personality able to impart its own life and power. The masses must be lifted from above. Their problem will find solution only as they will have wrested strength from higher planes often themselves as companions and pledges of safe leading. Words will not avail. Men need life. It is as embodied in personality that truth is life. "And so the word had breath and wrought."

With human hands the creed of creeds.

In loveliness of perfect deeds, More strong than all poetic thought."

The mission of culture lies here. There is in it no promise of ease, but ease is neither the first nor the main condition of attainment. Sacrifice is the law of progress. The world lives through those who make their lives an offering for the good of others. It is an ancient proverb, that in the foundation of a building that should abide must innocent life be enclosed. His story has taken good care that that doctrine should not be forgotten. What the world has that is worth most, it is in accordance with the law of free will offering. Under that law we stand. Culture is stewardship. Its task is great but so is its power. The worker need not despair. There is such a thing as reasonable optimism. The dark phases do not come all at once. "It is always day somewhere." We may be justified in feeling optimistic concerning man, while pessimistic concerning money. In man himself is the deepest pledge that one day the equities and the expediencies will be brought together. And so, upheld by the sense of greatness of our calling, we may press on for our fellow's sake, making the way of life straight and the mystery of death plain. Our place is with men. The old prophet was a voice of the people. The new prophet must take his stand in the world. There in the busy marts where men are strung along must his voice be heard. Our duty is our privilege. And both are close at hand. The golden age of fable is far away. Romance sees it in the past. Faith expects it in the future. Neither view greatly concerns our task, for wherever the golden age may be, the golden opportunity is in the present.

Among the features of the exercises was the awarding of diplomas to the graduates, who were as follows:

Normal Course—Hattie McNeider Harris, Hattie Belle Johnson, Eleonora Curtis Mitchell, Callie Geneva Statfield, Anna Eliza Young.

Degree of A. B.—John William Ligon, George Henry Mitchell, Walter Raleigh Taylor, Grace Josephine Thompson.

Degree of B. S.—Wright Thomas Askew.

Degree of A. M. in Course—Henry Edward Hazans, R. W. S. Thomas, CHAS. F. MESERVE.

It is with pleasure that we refer to the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is president of the university, and under his able management the result has been most satisfactory, and the education of the negro advanced very much. He was born in Abington, Mass., forty-six years ago, and has been connected with educational institutions for the past twenty-five years. He is a graduate of the famous Colby University, of Maine, an institution of which Rev. Dr. Whitman was at one time the president. Mr. Meserve was, for a number of years, connected with the United States Indian School service at Lawrence, Kansas, as superintendent. He has been the president of the Shaw University for three years, and during that time has done much toward advancing the interest of the colored people in the educational line. The school shows an increase of about twelve percent in the enrollment. The enrollment this year was 364, which is the largest ever known since the standard was established.

Prof. Meserve is of a genial disposition, with an unlimited knowledge on educational matters. He has a strong will and much ability, and when he makes up his mind to succeed, the result is, as usually, very satisfactory.

President Meserve presented each part of the program.

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## The Rally of Business.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The report made by the commercial agency of Dun & Co. last Saturday that the volume of sales for April in four leading cities was only 10 per cent less than for April 1892, when the high-water mark was reached, was no doubt surprising to business men generally. The cry of hard times has been so uniform and persistent that few people have supposed that general trade had approached anywhere near the records of prosperous years. Yet here is excellent authority, which shows that we have made very decided gains within a year, and that we are not far behind our most prosperous period.

Another thing which indicates that the condition of business is better than is generally supposed is the fact that not only are the deposits of money in the New York banks much larger than for years past, but that loans are also larger. In May, 1895, we were entering upon a short but quite active "boom" period, caused by the unexpected return of the demand for iron and steel.

But on the 11th of that month the loans aggregated but \$48,928,500 and the deposits \$55,822,300, while last Saturday the loans were \$504,929,100 and the deposits \$570,361,300. Yet in 1895 business in Wall street was buoyant, while now less than a million shares are sold in a week, and the "street" demand for money is insignificant. Another noticeable item is the vastly greater holdings of specie, both by the banks and the Treasury. The specie in Louisville in the banks amounted to \$87,570,700; two years ago it was \$69,440,000, while the Treasury still has nearly \$150,000,000, against about \$99,000,000 at this time in 1895.

In this city there are special reasons why times should be dull with the banks. Extending the bonded period relieved a very large commercial interest of the necessity of making a heavy class of loans since there are no more forced withdrawals of whisky, besides which the suspension of distilling for eighteen months has caused much capital to be idle that would otherwise be employed.

It is safe to say that these two circumstances are alone sufficient to make money easy in Louisville even if borrowing were going on freely in other lines, which it is not. But the money market is very sluggish.

The improvement is not general, either with them or with the customers, but improvements come in spots when they come slowly.

As far as we can see now we are not only doing throughout the country more real business than we were two years ago, but we have cleared away a vast amount of "dead wood," which can no longer impede our progress. It can also be said with truth that business is now being conducted on a safer basis than for perhaps ten years.

Credit is still freely extended, but only to responsible buyers. The indiscriminate lending to Tom, Dick and Harry, young and old, is gone, and has given way to a caution that is infinitely better for everybody concerned.

The necessity of selling closely has added to the conservatism of business men who are not tempted to take chances by exorbitant profits. Merchants and consumers buy in small quantities, but more frequently, turning over their money rapidly and paying as they go. All useless expenditures have been lopped off, and habits of economy that are of priceless value have become firmly fixed. In short, like the French people, who rose up against the tremendous burden of the German war indemnity to become thrifter and richer than ever, we Americans have profited by the panic, and now that they are getting their business back into the old broad channels are conducting their operations with a watchful oversight that will soon make them wealthier than ever. And because trade is relying slowly on no reason for saying it is not rallying at all.

## FOUR DAYS IN A BOAT.

Seven Men Exposed to Danger and Suffering.

New York, May 13.—Seven members of the crew of the Boston schooner Thomas U. Stone, arrived here today with a tale of suffering. The vessel left Philadelphia April 26 with a cargo of coal for Kingston, Jamaica.

"We had but one liftoft on the schooner," said one of the crew, "and we loaded this with biscuit and groats and shoved off. This was in latitude 34.07 longitude 73.30. The weather began with a thick fog after deserting the schooner and gave way to a squall and a great tumble of a sea. We had to rig a drag of a canvas bag to keep the boat's head to it. This bag we filled with canvas goods. We were two oars at times and sometimes at intervals for the whole four days. On the second day we saw a steamer heading to the northward about two miles away, which I swear we us, but we went on. She was schooner rigged, with two masts and one funnel, pipe and hull being black. The Africa saved us on May 5, after all hands were exhausted."

CONDITION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Shaw University is beautifully located in the city of Raleigh, North Carolina, within ten minutes' walk of the post-office and capitol. The grounds, upon which have been erected five large brick buildings and several of wood, are among the finest in the city, and include several acres. This institution furnishes by far the largest accommodations of any colored school in North Carolina, and, in the large number of advanced pupils, it is not surpassed by any colored school in the country.

The important work of founding this institution has been steadily going forward for the last twenty-nine years, until the property is valued at one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. But the success of the past, while it calls for thanksgiving to the Most High, should not blind the friends of the enterprise to the necessity of continued effort and zeal.

The institution now stands in the front rank, compared with the schools established by other denominations for the education of colored people, and should these places meet the eye of any who feel the importance of the enterprise, and are seeking how they can invest their surplus wealth where it will bless more fully the present and coming generation, we invite them to consider the wants of this institution, not only as it relates to the colored people of our land, but its destined effect upon African civilization as a Foreign Mission Work.

In the different departments of the university all the branches are taught, which a thorough course requires. There are nine different departments: College, industrial, law, medical, missionary, training, normal, pharmacy, scientific and theological.

Many improvements are noticed this year despite the fact of the hard times.

and the treasury shows quite a gain balance to the credit of the right side.

President Meserve is making this the finest colored university in the country.

## Cornell off to Annapolis.

Ithaca, N. Y., May 12.—The Cornell crew that will row against the United States cadet crew at Annapolis Friday left for Annapolis tonight via Philadelphia and were given a hearty send off by the students. The boat to be used at Annapolis is the same one used by the victorious varsity crew at Poughkeepsie last June. The race will be rowed on the Severn river and the distance will be two miles, and there will be two different courses. It is thought that the middle course, which is directly opposite the academy, will be selected. Coach Courtney admits that the crew is not in the finest condition owing to lack of sufficient practice.

## Minister Clayton Received by Diaz.

City of Mexico, May 13.—General Powell Clayton, the newly appointed United States minister, was received today by President Diaz and presented his credentials. He made a happy speech and President Diaz, in reply, expressed great friendship for the United States.

The Greeks to Avenge Turkish Atrocities in Epirus.

LONDON, May 13.—The Athens correspondent of the Chronicle attributes the re-advance of the Greeks into Epirus to the atrocities committed by the Turks, which have compelled the Greeks to attempt to save the remaining Christian inhabitants. The Bozcaaris brigade is advancing from Louros to meet the Barakaris brigade.

The correspondent adds that Preveza is closely besieged by land and is being bombarded from the sea. Its fall is believed to be imminent.

Distinguished Chinaman in New York.

New York, May 12.—Behind the yellow flag of China with its extremely rampant dragon, which floats out from the first floor of the Waldorf, is ensconced Cheng Yuen Hoon, special envoy to England to represent China on the occasion of the Queen's jubilee. Preparations are afoot for a banquet at the Waldorf to the envoy, and clubs and saloons are entertaining him. Cheng Yuen Hoon is second only to Li Hung Chang in rank and official power. He is secretary of the interior and treasurer of the empire. The way upward is marked by Abraham and beaten hard by the feet of all the saints who have followed him. Ignoring that way is the mistake of those who renounce the cure of souls for the cure of evils, and so miss both. What men most need is renewal, with impulse born of fresh hope. The secret of this lies in

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ARTY  
THE CASE OF DR. M. A. CHEEK

HISTORY OF AN AFFAIR OF INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMACY.

The Claim of a Citizen of North Carolina Submitted to Arbitration—An Honorable American Outraged by a French Cook.

Written for the Tribune.

Apropos of the recent settlement arrived at between the governments of the United States and Siam, submitting the long pending Cheek claim against Siam to arbitration and the selection of Lord Justice Hannen of the English high court of judicature as an arbitrator, I propose to enter briefly into the diplomatic phase of this first claim against a despotic and treacherous government which seems not to have been too anxious of by the diplomatic representatives of the United States government in Siam under the late lame administration.

While it is necessary, it is perhaps essential to introduce the claimant in this case and give a brief account of his career in Siam prior to his lamentable death in the Siamese government. Dr. M. A. Cheek was a son of the late A. W. Cheek of Orange County, North Carolina. In 1847, at the age of 21, he went as a missionary physician to the Laotian northern Siam under the auspices of the Northern Presbyterian church of the United States, and during his connection of twelve years with the mission he acquired an influence over and inspired a respect from the natives of the land to a degree to which no other foreigner has ever attained.

For many years prior to 1883 a large English corporation in the east with an important branch in Bangkok, Siam, had many expensive but unsuccessful attempts to open up the teak timber forests of northern Siam. Burman had for years monopolized the teak trade and the Borneo Company, Limited, the corporation referred to, knowing Dr. Cheek's influence among the Laotians in 1884, made him an offer relative to developing the teak industry of the Laotian Provinces, which he accepted on the condition of his obtaining the consent of his board of missions in the United States.

About this time Dr. Cheek was compelled to take a trip to America to recuperate his health. While here he obtained the consent of the mission to embark in the teak timber business in Siam as the agent of the Borneo Company, at Chingmai. On his return to Siam however, Dr. Cheek found that he was unable to secure forest leases in any but his own name and not transferable. This simply altered the arrangement with the Borneo Company whereby he became a contractor for instead of a salaried servant of that company, and after a year or two necessitated his severing his connection with the mission.

Please let it be observed that at this time a forest lease could not be obtained by or for an Englishman in the kingdom of Siam. Siam was then in the middle of the trouble then going on in Burma, just across the Salween river from Siam, concerning leases of teak forests to the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, which the following year (1885) resulted in the annexation of Burma to the British East Indian possessions.

In the early part of the year 1885 Dr. Cheek entered into an agreement with the Borneo Company to deliver teak wood in Bangkok for a period of four years at a given price, the company advancing Dr. Cheek, as required for the purchasing and working of the wood \$120,000 (Mexican). At the expiration of this agreement, though the Borneo Company had realized handsome profits they thought Dr. Cheek was making too much and proposed a new agreement with a twenty-five per cent reduction on the price of his wood delivered at Bangkok. Cheek refused and as he owed the company about \$90,000 they threatened to crush him. Cheek had wood and elephants to the value of over \$100,000, besides his immense forest leases, which to a man with capital, were worth another \$200,000.

France, as yet, was an undreamed of quantity in Siam, but on the other hand England was an ever present factor, and had but recently extended the boundary of her East Indian Empire to the western boundary of Siam by the annexation of Burma.

Siam's only fear of absorption was from the great and famous colonizer, and Great Britain, must, under no circumstances, be allowed to secure a foothold in the fair land of the white elephant. A splendid opportunity had presented itself for a lesson in Siamese diplomacy. Dr. Cheek had snatched, as it were, the king's own brother from the jaws of death. From a dangerous melody, H. R. H. Prince Sonabondit had been restored to health by the "White Magician" and he, a citizen of the United States, a country with a policy the very reverse of the policy of Great Britain, was the instrument, with which, under the pretense of gratitude England must be kept out.

France had never given Siam a moment's uneasiness—England had. "The Siamese royalty embark in mercantile pursuits" was the title of a sarcastic article which appeared in the London and China Express during June or July, 1889, relating to the following agreement which had been entered into on the 20th day of April, preceding, by the parties therein named:

"Articles of agreement between His Royal Highness Prince Warawan Na-korn (hereinafter called Warawan) representing H. S. M. S. government and M. A. Cheek, (hereinafter called Cheek) a citizen of the United States, residing in Siam.

"First. That Warawan agrees to advance to Cheek the sum of 600,000 ticals to be used in the working of teak forests and purchasing of teak wood.

"Second. That Cheek shall, by way of security, execute a bill of sale mortgaging in favor of Warawan, on all teak wood now belonging to Cheek, according to a schedule accompanying this agreement, and on all teak wood that may be worked or purchased by him during the currency of this agreement; also on 70 elephants now belonging to Cheek and on elephants which may be purchased by, or which may become the property of Cheek during the currency of this agreement. Cheek shall pay to Warawan interest at the rate of 7½ per cent on all moneys advanced to him by Warawan.

"Third. That Cheek will deliver at Bangkok an estimated quantity of 3 pikot all wood that may be worked or purchased by him upon the arrival of the wood at Bangkok the estimated price of a pikot shall be released and Cheek may at any time after such delivery draw on Warawan for the amount of money so released for carrying on work in country.

"Fourth. That at the end of each season (about the 31st of March) Cheek shall make up his books and render a statement of the amount of wood in stock, the value of such wood and the actual cost of wood delivered in Bangkok during the season, the difference be-

tween the actual cost of the wood delivered in Bangkok and the estimated cost of three pikot shall be debited or credited as the amount may be found to be greater or less than the estimated cost of three pikot. In reckoning the cost of the wood delivered in Bangkok, Cheek shall include all expenses incurred in the handling of the wood. Cheek shall receive no salary.

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"Fifth. That Cheek shall have the management of the working of the teak forests, and of the buying and selling of the wood. Cheek shall sell the wood at Bangkok, or will cut up and ship the wood as may be most profitable to the parties to this agreement: Provided, that the wood is not sold at a price of less than 3 pikot. Cheek shall not sell the wood at a less rate than 3 pikot, except with the knowledge of Warawan. If the wood cannot be sold at a price amounting to 3 pikot, Warawan shall have the option of taking the wood over at the rate of 3 pikot, or disposing of it.

"Sixth. That Cheek shall make up his books at the end of each year (March 31), and the profits realized shall be divided as follows: Warawan shall receive one-third and Cheek shall receive two-thirds of the net profits.

"Seventh. That during the currency of this agreement all forest leases now held by Cheek which may be acquired by him shall become the property of Warawan.

"Eighth. That all teak wood now held by Cheek except 4,400 logs to be delivered to the Borneo Company, and all the wood worked by him during the currency of this agreement shall be dealt with according to the terms of this agreement.

"Ninth. That this agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years from the date of signing unless Cheek shall at any time settle up his account and pay to Warawan such sums of money as may be due Warawan by him.

"Tenth. That Cheek shall from time to time advise Warawan of all transactions connected with the working, purchasing and selling of the wood.

"Eleventh. It is hereby agreed that no losses incurred in the management of the business shall be shared by Warawan."

(Signed.)

"WARAWAN NAKORN,  
M. A. CHEEK."

Witness:

"DEVAWONGA."

This agreement was duly registered at the United States Legation in Siam. The British acting consul-general in Bangkok in behalf of English interests in Siam, made frequent vigorous protests to his royal highness, Prince Devawongse, the Siamese minister for foreign affairs, against the consummation of the foregoing agreement, asserting that it would be construed as favoritism to subjects of the United States to the prejudice of old established English companies." At that time there was no thought of French aggression in Siam, and Devawongse, the Bismarck of the East, was at no pains to conceal his dislike of any thing English in Siam which might eventually afford Great Britain a pretext to deal with Siam as she had dealt with Burmah.

The writer proceeded to his post at Rahay, 250 miles up the Menam river from Bangkok, where all wood floating down singly is collected and put into rafts. The rains came early, and the wood began to arrive. I had no money but two, as I thought, open hearted Chinese timber merchants offered to lend me what money I required for rafting, provided I would give them the refusal of four thousand logs of wood at market rates on its arrival at Bangkok. I accepted the overture accordingly, and had rafted and sent off about 10,000 logs of wood when I received a telegram from the duty station at Chingmai that all wood was being seized and appropriated by officers of the Siamese government.

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The Siamese government began seizing Dr. Cheek's wood in August, 1892, but Cheek remained in Chingmai his headquarters, until the following January, thinking that vigorous protest from the United States Legation in Bangkok against the action of the Siamese government would cause it to reconsider. He then released this wood. Cheek even thought it necessary for his protection that the United States government at Washington would, when advised, stretch its strong arm and call a halt on such shameless oppression of a native citizen of the United States, whose ancestors had fought for freedom at the battle of Alamein. He little knew that in a foreign land he was the inferior of any European subject. A French cook outranked him ten to one.

In the early part of 1893, after Cheek had secured the release of his forest leases into the hands of Englishmen, he went to Bangkok and through the United States Legation, sent a memorial to Washington with a claim of \$90,000 against the government of Siam for actual damages sustained by him in the seizure and confiscation of his property. The memorial arrived in Washington at the beginning of the late "misadministration."

Great Britain or France would have at once demanded an investigation and payment of the claim, if just. A gunboat on the scene would have insured the payment. The Secretary of State at Washington, wrote to the little boy in Bangkok, who had first succeeded Mr. Eaton as United States Consul-General, to push matters.

Many Burmese subjects had acquired leases of valuable forest property in Siam prior to the annexation of Burmah by England, and during the year of 1889. After Cheek had severed his connection with the Borneo Companies that company threw unlimited capital into the north of Siam to buy all wood not worked from Cheek's own forests, and on the 23rd day of January, 1890, the capital was increased to \$1,000,000 ticals (\$600,000 to \$800,000 ticals (\$360,000 to \$480,000), in order to enable him to contract with Burmese subjects for all their wood for a number of years, large advances of money being required to make such contracts.

The French eagle had not, as yet, left its nest, as it were, in Cochinchina, China, and Siam's sole object was to keep English interests out of the kingdom. In short she wanted no entangling alliances with Great Britain, which might move that country to motherly compassion and protection. Siam, in fact, had no desire to be colonized by "red coats."

In the early part of 1893, the rains were hot, and there was not sufficient water in the rivers to float wood to market, consequently Cheek failed to get enough down to pay his interest and carry on his business up country. The Siamese compounded the interest with offers of additional capital. The Siamese knew Cheek's business was on a firm basis, and they only desired to keep the English companies out of the country.

There was, as yet, not even a French dancing master in Bangkok, and the consuls' cook had just ordered his distillery.

In 1891 there was less water than in the preceding year, and Cheek again got no wood to market, at least not sufficient to pay his interest and carry on his work up country, but a great change had taken place in the foreign policy of Siam. English protection was being courted, and Cheek could not be indulged. The Borneo Company, one of the "old established," which a few years previously had been treated with so little consideration by the Siamese foreign minister, had to be appeased.

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China, and for a cheap route, was very much impressed by the beautiful Mekong river, which ran through Siamese territory. Some enterprising Frenchman discovered that the left bank of the Mekong formerly belonged to Anam, then a French possession. The French eagle was soaring over the valley of the Mekong, and its shadow could be seen from the royal palace of Siam."

England must have such interests in Siam as would cause France to give pause. Forest leases began to appear, the safes of English companies, and Siam could not make too many concessions to England through her citizens in the land of the "White Elephant."

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BY

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## TO THE PUBLIC.

The following gentlemen are the authorized traveling representatives of The Tribune Publishing Company: D. C. Mangum, C. D. Roberts, F. C. Leslie and J. W. Boone. They are authorized to receipt for subscriptions, take advertisements and collect for same.

Any courtesies extended them will be appreciated by The Tribune.

## A STRAW MAN.

According to the Monroe Journal, the News and Observer has knocked down another straw man, a performance peculiarly adapted to a newspaper of the calibre of our esteemed contemporary. Referring to the News and Observer's tantrums over the report that a wealthy syndicate is buying land sold in the State for taxation, the Journal says: "This is the same as the law has been. The News and Observer is the most nervous organism in North Carolina. If syndicates are buying the land as stated, they had as well get it as anybody. A man can redeem his land from them as easily as he can from a home buyer."

"A bit! A palpable hit!" If a man whose land has been sold for taxes has the money to redeem it within the time limit, what difference does it make to him whether the purchaser is a foreign syndicate or his next door neighbor? His rights are not affected in either case. If he is unable to redeem his property, that is the end of it, and the fact that a syndicate is the purchaser cuts no ice with him.

## FIXING PRICES.

Under this caption the Winston Republican turns a point on the Populist idea of fixing railroad fares by popular vote—the referendum idea, we suppose. It calls the Progressive Farmer down in the following style:

## RAILROAD DISBURSEMENTS.

In an article from the pen of President Thomas, of the Erie Railroad Company, facts and arguments are presented to show that the railroad legislation of the country has been unwise and inimical to a vast industry. He says that if the railroads were fairly prosperous they would distribute annually over \$1,200,000,000, and that in 1894 they distributed within \$40,000,000 of this amount, while the government disbursements are only one-third as much.

The Erie railroad, with a gross income of about \$30,000,000 per annum, distributes in wages to 30,000 employees over \$16,000,000 annually and nearly \$60,000 for materials. This is an average result from about 2,000 miles of the 180,000 miles of railroads in the United States. The total number of railroad employees in the United States is about 800,000, and the total average expenditure for wages over \$725,000,000. At an average of five individuals to a family, there are over 4,000,000 people directly dependent on the railroads. In late years expenditures for repairs have been as much as \$250,000,000 per annum, and even during these bad years the railroads are putting \$70,000,000 per annum into their roadbeds, \$33,000,000 into new rails and ties, and over \$15,000,000 into new bridges. Fences to keep off cattle and warning signs at crossings involve an annual expenditure of \$3,500,000, or more than that of the legislative branch of the Government.

## TARIFF BILL AMENDMENTS.

Approximately there are twelve hundred amendments to the Dingley tariff bill in its present form; but after a thorough sifting of the mass of matter it came from the Senate committee, the essential changes are found to be as follows:

The removal of hides from the free list and the imposition of a duty of 1½ cents a pound.

The increase of the duties on sugar.

The reduction of the duties on high-grade wools and the increase of the duties on low-grade wools.

The reduction of the duties on steel rails and billets.

The increase of the tobacco tax.

The increase of the beer tax.

The imposition until 1900 of a duty of ten cents a pound on tea.

The rejection of the retroactive clause.

As a revenue measure the Senate bill is greatly inferior to the Dingley bill, as the amendments, for the most part, are in the line of reduction of duties. These matters will appear more fully as the debate which is to open Tuesday, proceeds. At the present time more is heard about the sugar schedule than any other feature of the bill on account of the heavy increase of duties, the abrogation of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty and other concessions to the sugar trust, which all together have given rise to the suspicion that the schedule was framed in the interest of the trust.

## MEXICAN DOLLARS.

A press dispatch from the City of Mexico, dated May 12, says:

The continual fall of silver and rise in the price of exchange is causing consternation in commercial classes here that deal in merchandise imported from abroad. Bankers here say that exchange will get rising and the general opinion is that they are right. The dry goods importers, all French, are the principal sufferers, and the alarming fluctuations in exchange play havoc with them in the pricing of their goods. Importers of American merchandise are also sufferers, though the longer credit given by French sellers makes it worse for the purchasers of French goods than on deals made with American firms which do business only on short time.

In some articles in these columns recently, discussing certain phases of the silver question, the statement that a Mexican silver dollar in Mexico was worth as much as any other dollar, was permitted to go unchallenged for the reason that there was no evidence to the contrary at hand. But in view of the statements contained in the press dispatches here quoted, we are constrained to remark that any argument based upon the parity of Mexican silver dollars in Mexico fails to the ground for the reason that parity does not exist in fact. When gold is at a premium of 10% or any other rate a silver dollar will not buy a dollar's worth, although it be called a dollar for the obvious reason that it is not worth a dollar.

When the fall in silver causes consternation in commercial circles and plays havoc with the pricing of goods at the capital of Mexico, there is unquestionably something wrong about the Mexican dollar. The problematical value of a dollar away from home is a small matter compared with the failure of a dollar to buy a dollar's worth at the seat of government of the country that coins, stamps and issues it for a dollar.

As The Tribune sees it, the depreciation of the Mexican silver dollar in

Mexico necessitates an entire revision of the silver argument from the standpoint of the American advocate of free silver. The fact that the Mexican dollar has maintained its parity at home hitherto has been a strong point with our free silver friends, a basis upon which they have constructed an argument in favor of unlimited inflation of the silver coinage of this country. With the foundation knocked from under the argument, what becomes of the superstructure?

The Supreme Court of Illinois has passed upon the indeterminate sentence act, and has sustained its constitutionality. The law is something novel. It authorizes courts to impose sentences for crimes without specifying the term of imprisonment, in all cases where the law prescribes a maximum and minimum term for the crime of which the person is convicted. In such cases the period of incarceration is left to the judgment of the prison board, within the limits specified by the Statute to be determined by the conduct of the convict in prison and by other matters within the discretion of the board.

If Bryan should decide to go to Europe we might derive consolation from the fact that we should still have Jerry Simpson with us; and if he should decide to remain on the other side of the Atlantic, Jerry might be persuaded to become the Popocratic candidate for President. It is too early yet to shed tears over the possibility of our bereavement.

## PUBLIC EDUCATION.

To the Friends of Public Education: I wish to explain one or two important changes in the school law as enacted by the last General Assembly of North Carolina.

First—The township is to be the unit of our public school system. The public schools in the township are under the control and management of the five school committee-men. These men have large discretion as to establishing schools in their townships. As a matter of fact under the old law in many instances there are three huts, not school houses, each receiving about \$5 per year. Under the new law it is possible to have instead of the three cabins one good school house near the center of the territory covered by the three cabins and have \$225 for this school. Instead of having three \$15 teachers we may have one good \$50 man or woman that may do more for the school children in four months than under the old system.

Who would not rather send his children two or even three miles to a school that is a school than a poor school on the corner of his farm. I am aware that some are very much opposed to the township system on account of school houses being near them, and on account of work or money spent on some of these houses. I hope these persons will take a liberal view of the matter, lay aside personal preference and join in hearty co-operation for the greatest good to the greatest number.

When we unite the small schools into one good strong school with one energetic live teacher, then and not until then, may we expect to have public schools of such force and character as the will be felt in our State.

Second—The election to be held "on Tuesday after the second Monday in August" is worthy of your careful consideration. This election is to be held in every township. The county commissioners at their June meeting are to give notice of this election in every county in North Carolina.

Any township that votes to tax itself \$500 for public schools will receive \$500 from the state board of education. Or if this amount is raised by private subscription for a township, the same amount may be received from the state board of education. Friends, do not become alarmed when you hear the word tax. I am aware that our country people have a hard time to pay their taxes, but consider how little would be the tax on one man in a township, in order to raise \$1,500 and then have this supplemented by the State with \$500, making \$2,000 in total to what school fund you now have.

Suppose where we now have twelve schools in a township we make only eight strong schools, each one would receive from the \$2,000, \$250; add this \$250 to your regular school fund; if we can put three of the \$750 schools together then we would have \$250 plus \$225, which is \$475, for each school. Now my friends, say not that all this looks very well on paper, but it can not be done in our State.

As a revenue measure the Senate bill is greatly inferior to the Dingley bill, as the amendments, for the most part, are in the line of reduction of duties. These matters will appear more fully as the debate which is to open Tuesday, proceeds. At the present time more is heard about the sugar schedule than any other feature of the bill on account of the heavy increase of duties, the abrogation of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty and other concessions to the sugar trust, which all together have given rise to the suspicion that the schedule was framed in the interest of the trust.

Third—I would like to remove if possible the idea that some of our people have in regard to teachers' salaries. I have heard school committee-men compare the time of a school teacher with that of the wood chopper, the ditcher and the ordinary laborer. I have not done to say against any man who does this kind of work. It is honorable to do it, but who wants to call your attention to that is a man's education as his investment? Let us see what an ordinary education costs:—In time it costs six years: two years' preparatory and four years in college. We will say the cost of the preparatory education is \$200, of the college four years at \$250 each, making a cost of \$1,300. The six years' time spent in school would be worth at least \$600. Thus we see the total cost of an ordinary education in time and money is about \$1,900. These figures mean strict economy on the part of the student, the interest of this education is 3% per cent per year at 6 per cent interest. Now what farmer or what business man would invest \$1,900 and compare his income with the 25 cent wood chopper or the ordinary laborer who has invested neither time nor money.

C. H. MEBANE.

## IS IT JUSTICE OR LAW?

It can be said that the dispatches which appeared in these columns yesterday announcing that Governor Russell had changed the court sentence of Charles Bobo, the colored murderer from hanging to imprisonment for life is practically the last act of a most horrible drama witnessed by

many in this city and one especially of local interest.

The circumstances attending this murder, a most spectacular and horrible one, from all the surrounding incidents connected with it, makes this last act, the commutation of the murderer's sentence, worthy of at least passing comment, if it does not demand serious consideration from several points of view.

A critical examination of the text of Governor Russell's decision in this change of sentence offers reasons for his action, but beyond all these there are serious problems which ought to have demanded attention from the State's Chief Executive, and which if they had been given due weight, might have affected the Governor's decision very materially.

In considering this act of commutation of a death to a life sentence the Journal does not wish to be misunderstood. The person in question, per se, does not for a moment have anything to do with the issue under consideration, for the Journal's contentions are, what is the effect of a Governor's interference with a court sentence? Does it not have a tendency to make trial by jury of small importance by establishing a basis whereby jury verdicts may at any time be negatived? And is it not intended to separate justice and law, from what are really a community's interests, depriving a community of the right to protect itself from those internal disorders which might overthrow its stability?

The murder committed by Bobo was peculiarly atrocious, in that while he took but one life, yet he jeopardized many. Now that the dead man is buried, now that no one was injured, all seems forgotten, except that a murderer stands upon the threshold of eternity sentenced to death after a trial that gave him the wildest latitude to escape from the penalty of the law.

What would have been the effect had one of the stray bullets fired by Bobo killed an innocent person at the Fair Grounds, on that February day? Yet that no one was killed is not due to this man, but a merciful Providence.

The crime was there, happily the innocent escaped, and why should Executive clemency interfere to lessen the effect of an unprejudiced jury's verdict against the crime which threatened this community, which barely escaped from a profound despair and sorrow, at the hand of the murderer, Bobo?

There is much to consider, besides whether a life may be saved from a state of prolonged suffering. Mercy should never be denied the wretched, yet above mercy must be considered the protection of community interests, the stability of our laws, the sanctity of our jury system.

If these be at stake shall the life of a murderer be an object of Executive clemency, to undermine their foundations?

It is in such acts, maudlin ones, that bring into disrepute our laws that provoke contempt, that cause hasty deeds to be committed, and swift punishment to be meted out to those guilty those ones, that cause the mob to take the law into their own hands, and mocks at judges, juries and Governors.

## AROUND NEW BERN.

## Some Interesting News From a Bright City.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

New Bern, N. C., May 14.—The feeling among the leading citizens here is very strong against the granting of the lease of public lands to the Field and Shore Association. The petition in favor of same with the modified proposition was rushed through in a very quiet way. But the game will probably be checked, as a petition signed by the most prominent of New Bern's citizens, protesting against the granting of the lease, was put in circulation today, and it is being freely signed. Some interesting news is liable to spring from this.

Local politics are at a standstill here and nothing of interest is on the tapis except the appointing of a tax collector until a decision is rendered by the courts. The Democrats in caucus have chosen J. L. Hartsfield for this position. He is a son-in-law of Alderman Wolfenden.

One bill involving \$30,000 will be entered here to-morrow by the Stinson Lumber Company against the New Bern Water Company. The lumber firm claim that the damage done them by the fire at their mill in February last was due to the negligence of the water company.

President Robt. Hancock of the A. and C. Ry., informed a Tribune man today that the truck shipments over that road at the present time were the heaviest they had for several years.

A slight fire occurred at the electric light station today, caused by spark igniting some oil and waste. The fire companies, by prompt action, prevented the fire which would have been disastrous to their effective work.

Mr. Jas. K. Collier, of Wilmington, a well-known young Republican, is in the city. He is a candidate for the appointment as consul to Melbourne, Australia.

A large excursion party under the auspices of the Parish House Guild of the Episcopal church, went to Wrightsville today and had a delightful time.

## LESLIE.

## THE NANIAW AT HONOLULU.

Great Booming of Guns When Japan's Warship Arrived.

Honolulu, May 5, via San Francisco.—The long-expected Japanese cruiser Naniwa steamed slowly into the harbor this morning and was received with the honors accorded to a warship of her class. She scarcely had dropped anchor amid the booming of guns from the ship, batteries and the American warships, when Lieut. Stone of the Philadelphia, bearing the congratulations of Admiral Beardsley, called upon Capt. Kurooka and Mr. Akiyama, special commissioner of foreign affairs at Tokio.

The high dignitaries ashore were not slow in showing their good will toward the warlike visitor. Col. Fisher of the National Guard and Capt. Shafe of the regulars sent their compliments early in the day.

From the moment the Naniwa appeared on the horizon and until she dropped anchor in harbor there was considerable excitement in the streets. The docks were crowded with eager spectators, the majority of whom were Japanese. They made no demonstration whatever, but looked at the incoming warship almost with indifference. The Japanese newspapers had predicted that the arrival of the Naniwa would excite the local colonists to arms and possibly to bloodshed, but this highly colored prophecy seems to have been evolved from the same source as the war reports in the same prints.

The Naniwa was received here with no more demonstration than any ordinary warship coming on a friendly visit. The deceased came to his death by a pistol shot fired by Hays Matthews. Stevenson was married, but leaves only a wife. She was present at the time of the shooting and as soon as she discovered that Tom was killed her lamentations were pitiable. The deceased was a member of the band and buried him. Hays Matthews is a native of Kernersville, Forsyth county.

ment. The refusal of the Hawaiian government to land the Shinshui Marus immigrants, they said, had caused much excitement among the common people of Japan, and excited still further by inflammatory articles in the public press. They had imagined that war with the United States was imminent. The government, however, fosters no such feeling toward either Hawaii or the United States.

"My mission here," said Mr. Akiyama, "is entirely of a friendly nature. Complaint has been made to the Japanese government by certain immigrant companies that the Hawaiian government has discriminated against Japanese immigrants, who have sought entrance to Hawaii under the laws of the country, unlawfully refusing to permit them to land and causing them loss of money and peace of mind. They have demanded an investigation by the Japanese government. The people of Tokio and Yokohama and the surrounding country have become very much wrought up over the matter. From advices we have had from our minister here we are inclined to believe there has been a violation of the treaty. As a result the Japanese government has sent me here to thoroughly investigate the charges made by the immigrant companies.

"If we find that the immigrants were illegally refused permission to land and that the treaty was violated, we feel sure that the Hawaiian government will gladly pay a reasonable claim for damages. This talk of war is nonsense. The times when civilized nations have flown at each other's throat on account of small misunderstandings in business relations has passed. Nearly everything nowadays is left to arbitration, and this matter, like many others, can be easily settled without the use of gun powder."

Capt. Kurooka expressed the same views. Capt. Kurooka is one of the most noted officers in the Japanese navy. Fifteen years ago, when he was a naval student in London, he was appointed by his government to study the best warships of England and the best guns, with the object in view of suggesting some powerful cruisers for the Japanese navy. His first effort was the Naniwa.

grows and contained much food for thought.  
The following is the program for today's exercises.—Business meeting, with reports from chapters.  
11 a. m.—Conference: "What can the Brotherhood do in Small Cities and Towns?" John W. Wood, general secretary of the Brotherhood, and others.  
1 p. m.—Conference: "Details of Brotherhood Work."  
How to usher and greet strangers.  
How to visit.  
How to do mission work.  
How to do hotel work.  
How to do hospital and prison work.  
How to do personal work.  
Helps in chapter life—communion, Bible class and meetings.

2 p. m.—Brief business session to receive reports of any committees appointed at the morning session and take any necessary action.  
3 p. m.—Devotional service in preparation for the Holy Communion.  
The public is invited to these meetings. Last evening Christ church was crowded.

## THE SULTAN UNMANAGEABLE.

does not take kindly to the hints from the Powers.  
(Copyright.)

London, May 14.—It is now evident that the powers do not possess the means of the Sultan which it was assumed necessary to bring about a speedy peace. The Porte certainly refuses to consent to an armistice until the Turkish troops shall have taken Domoko, where the Greek headquarters in Thessaly is now situated. The Greeks have given a fillip to the campaign in Epirus by their sudden advance which has already led to a general fighting. The war will probably continue in a serious fashion for several days longer, both in Thessaly and Epirus. Evidence is lacking, however, of any general revival of the Greek Prince's army, and further easy successes for Edhem Pasha are expected.

The latest version of the Porte's demands is that Turkey will get Thessaly in exchange for Crete which the powers will give to Greece if they chose. It is hardly possible that the concert will consent to this, and Greece is not likely to succeed, though she is almost helpless in her present position.

## LASHED TO THE WHEEL.

Little Schooner on the Pacific With a Dead Man at the Helm.

San Francisco, Cal., May 14.—The little schooner Gen. Sigin is tossing on the stormy north Pacific ocean, wrecked and derelict and manned by the dead. The vessel, dismasted and waterlogged, with a solitary corpse for her crew, was seen by the sailing schooner Willard Ainsworth on May 5, about 10 miles west of the Queen Charlotte Islands and directly across the Pacific at this season. The body at the wheel was that of Harry Saunders, the schooner's mate.

Capt. Crockett in giving the first authentic news of the overdue schooner's loss, said the Gen. Sigin lay on her starboard side deep under the water at her bow and with her stern well above the waves.

The mainmast had been broken off close to the deck, and it was dragging after it to the iron davits astern and dashed over the wheel, that whirled back and forth as the waves washed under the rudder, was the body of Mate Saunders, dressed in oilskins.

A weather-beaten soul-wester still remained on his head. He had lashed himself to one of the davits and there the body hung in the lashings. The left hand trailed over the vessel's rail and on its third finger was a plain gold ring. The face was pinched and drawn as if it were suffering.

On the taffrail beside the body were a couple of boxes lashed firmly with a rope. It was Capt. Crockett's opinion that the boxes contained food. The boats' crewman and the Ainsworth's master said the falls in the davits to which the dead mate was lashed looked as if they had been used in launching them. This gives a faint hope that the crew may have escaped in boats and been picked up, but this chance is slight, as they were out of the track of vessels.

Efforts to Reorganize the Western Passenger Association.

Chicago, May 14.—Strenuous efforts are being made by the Executive Committee of the Western Passenger Association to get all the roads which were members of the old association, but which have not yet signed the new agreement, to become members without further loss of time. The committee was in session to-day to accomplish this purpose. The intention is to have all the roads in by hook or by crook before the end of the present month.

The committee had a joint interview with representatives of the Minneapolis and St. Louis, the Wisconsin Central and the Chicago and Great Western, but none of these roads were willing just now to commit themselves to a membership idea.

Two Old Firms Make Assignments.

Boston, May 14.—Chamberlain & Co., wool dealers, assigned to-day. The house has been established for over thirty years, and had a capital of \$50,000. Closely following this came the failure of the oldest wholesale crockery house in the city, that of Norcross & Mellin & Co., a house with something like \$100,000 capital. The two firms are closely connected. Mr. Chamberlain, a brother of T. E. Chamberlain, is a brother of T. E. Chamberlain, of Chamberlain, Brothers & Company.

## Greets Evacuating Crete.

Crete, May 14.—Five hundred Greek troops sailed for Greece today and others are soon embarking. It seems as though the whole army of occupation is going. The Cretans make no opposition to their departure. The foreign admirals, at the request of Col. Stallos, the Greek commander, have withheld the issue of an announcement that Greece has abandoned the idea of annexing the islands. Such an announcement will not be issued until the troops have left.

## Gold Mine Shut Down.

Butte, Mont., May 13.—The Hope gold mine, at Basin, owned principally by United States Senator Carter, closed down today because the management could not pay back wages due the miners. An effort is being made to reorganize the property with the aid of some Chicago capitalists.

## Greek Fleet Destroys Batteries.

London, May 14.—The Chronicle's Athenian correspondent says that the Greek fleet has destroyed the Turkish batteries at Nikopolis, in the south-western part of the province of Epirus.

## THE WORK IS COMPLETE

Convention Adjourned to Meet in Henderson May 11th, 1897.

## WOMEN CAN'T VOTE FOR VESTRYMEN

## THE BISHOP OPPOSED TO THE CONTEMPLATED CHANGE.

Rev. Chas. Fetter's Stirring Missionary Speech—Afternoon Session to Routine Work—Many Resolutions Passed.

Bishop Cheshire called the convention to order yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Smith introduced the following, which was adopted: "Resolved, That the trustees be requested to transfer the title to the property of the church school for boys in Salisbury to the trustees of the diocese.

Resolved, second, That this convention elect a board of trustees consisting of three members to take charge of said property and school to hold office for the term of three years and their successors to be elected triennially.

Resolved, third, That the trustees of the diocese be directed to sell and execute title to any lot or lots that the trustees of the school think advisable for the purpose of paying off and discharging the mortgage debt."

The trustees elected were Rev. F. J. Murdoch, S. S. Bost and Theo. Buerbaum.

John Wilkes introduced the following: "Resolved, That the hearty sympathy of the members of this convention are hereby tendered the bishop of the diocese in the sad bereavement which has lately befallen him in the death of Mrs. Cheshire, whereby he has been deprived of the companionship and help of a wise, faithful and devoted wife, and his children of one of the best of mothers."

Mr. Battle seconded the resolution and moved they be passed by a rising voice, which was done accordingly.

The convention then proceeded to the election of a standing committee. Rev. M. M. Marshall, D.D., Rev. Benj. S. Bronson, Rev. Bennett Simonds, D.D., and Mr. P. E. Hines, M.D., and Mr. Richard H. Battle, L.L.D., were elected on the committee.

Rev. Mr. Ingle introduced the following resolution which was adopted: "Resolved, That having learned that our beloved bishop expects to attend the meeting of the bishops of the Anglican convention to be held in England during the coming summer, the members of the convention desire to express their hearty sympathy in his purpose and trust that while he enjoys the advantage both to himself and to his work, afforded by intercourse and counsel with his brethren, he will also take ample time for needed recreation after the laborious years so faithfully put in the discharge of the duties of his episcopate."

"Resolved, That our prayers shall follow our bishop for the protection of God in his journeying and for his safe return to his diocese."

The committee on canons reported favorably the motion forbidding the erection of memorials in churches without the consent of the rector and the vestry of the church, and the report was adopted.

The committee reported back the resolution that the salaries of the clergy be fixed by the convention and paid by its treasurer.

Rev. Mr. Osborne spoke at length on the question. He clearly showed the insignificance of the clergy's salary in many cases. He strongly opposed the growing parochialism of congregationalism in the higher. It hindered church discipline. When the power of the episcopate was weakened and the influence of the parish magnified the missionary spirit and the activity of the church began to wane because it depended on local influences there was no concentrated power. He contended that if the stipends were apportioned to the clergymen from a common fund in the hands of a common treasurer then the preference between the city and country churches would not exist among the clergy. The priest for the country church has gone through the same training that the city clergymen have. But you may say that this opposition to his parochialism is Romanism. The speaker said that he would admit this, but the secret of the power of Rome today rests upon this, that when a man enters the priesthood he knows that so long as he is faithful he has the whole church behind him. If the method was adopted in compensating clergymen you would not hear of Rutherdale and Cleveland being abandoned and Statesville reduced to a mission.

Rev. Mr. Hilliard thought that the convention should declare in favor of the principle. The matter went over.

The committee on canons recommended the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Battle, so as to allow women to vote in parish elections.

Rev. Mr. Osborne opposed this adoption. He thought it unmanly to place upon women a burden which they do not wish to bear. Rev. Mr. Plummer said the effect would be to emphasize the power of the rector by making the vestry responsible to the congregation. He said that the four vestries in St. Stephen's which were elected by themselves and one other man who was brought in almost against his will.

Rev. Mr. Hoffman opposed the resolution. Mr. Battle said he thought the women should be allowed this privilege. My experience is that a woman hates a rascal, and when the women come to vote for vestrymen they will not vote for a man unless they have confidence in him; they will not vote for a man who does not pay his honest debts or because he has more money than some of the others.

Mr. Batchelor said he concurred in everything Mr. Battle said, because it had the element of right.

Rev. Mr. Barber opposed allowing women to vote in these parish elections. He held Senator Hoar responsible for this move of woman suffrage. He said this agitation reminded him of a woman whom he knew of. She usurped her husband's authority until finally she got divorce and employed her former husband as butler in her house.

Rev. Mr. Pruden favored the amendment. He said that out of a membership of 172, after an urgent appeal from the bishop, not twenty-four hours before, there were only nine men present to elect a vestry of twelve in his church.

Bishop Cheshire said that he thought

## THE NEW CYCLE DEPARTMENT.

EVERYBODY SEEMS TO KNOW THE

## • "STANLEY," •

A representative \$100.00 Bicycle for \$50.00. The best wheel on earth for the price.

We are now Selling Agents, and it is no trouble whatever, and will quite likely prove profitable to you to enquire into the merits of these wheels.

The department is under the management of Mr. Will. A. Wynne, the Champion Fancy and Trick rider of the world. It takes the best of wheels to hold him. His reputation as a judge of a wheel is well established. He rides a **Stanley**.

Ladies taught to ride free of cost.



## SHIRT WAISTS

The second week of Shirt Waists selling, all Reserve Stock brought out now and placed on sale. This is the last lot we will have this season, and better bargains in Shirt Waists, Raleigh has never known.

LOT 1—50 and 75c. Waists, made from fine Lawn and Percale, Detachable Collars and Cuffs, to go at

15c.

LOT 2—Made of fine Muslins and Dimities, Detachable Collars and Cuffs, worth 75c.

39c.

LOT 3—Grass Linen Batiste and Figured Lawn Waists reduced from \$1.25 and \$1.50, for quick selling, to

89c.

LOT 4—Beautiful Swell Styles, Lappet Mulls, Organdies and printed Lawns Detachable White Collars and Cuffs, were \$1.50 to \$2.50, clearing price.

89c.

## Another Week of Negligee Shirt Selling.

Step lively gentlemen, this is your last chance. Stock at 49c. Shirts nearly closed on Saturday and Saturday night, the balance left will be cleared this week at

29c.

## INTRODUCTION SALE OF LADIES' OXFORD TIES.

New Styles, New Patterns, New Colors, New Lasts. Our knowledge of Shoe buying, where to buy, and buying in large quantities puts us on the ground floor for prices. The people of the city expect great things of us, and we cannot afford to disappoint them. Owing to changes in business, one of the largest manufacturers in this country had to "clear out" all stock on hand. Our ready cash bought advantageously, and here is how the Raleigh public gets the benefit of special prices.

\$1.00 and \$1.25 Ladies' Kid Oxford, Coin Toe, Patent Leather Tips, new fresh styles,

75c.

\$2.00 Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, Turn & McKay sewed,

\$1.25c.

\$2.50 Oxfords and Strap Ties, all new shapes and toes thoroughly solid, just received from the factory.

\$1.50.

\$3.00 and \$3.50 Ladies' Oxfords in Fancy Colors, Ox-blood, Chocolate and S. 1.98.

**Big Job Lot of Children's Shoes.**—Many kinds, all good qualities, regular custom made, Black and Colors, not all sizes of all kinds, but every size in some kind, for Infants, Children and Misses. Prices all the way from 25c to \$1.00.

**One Case Striped Grass Linens.**—To go on sale Monday morning at 9 o'clock prompt. Further description is unnecessary. To appreciate this bargain the goods must be seen. If interested, be ready and on time; they will not last long, price.

31c.

Ladies' White Kid Belts, New Embroideries, Laces, Fans and Gloves just received.

10c.

## AS TO TELEPHONES.

## The Recent Decision of the Court May Cut Ice.

Knoxville Tribune.

Just what effect the recent decision of the Supreme court of the United States will have upon the local telephone situation is hard to predict at present. Many opinions have been expressed. Some are of the belief that the Bell company will now instigate such legal proceedings as will tend to embarrass rival companies or perhaps compel them to forsake their franchises, while others believe equally as strongly that independent lines need not fear any trouble at the hands of the Bell people.

The decision of the Supreme court, while it is of the greatest importance to the Bell Telephone company, is also of vast importance to the people of Knoxville and all other cities where independent lines are in operation. For a few years Knoxville has enjoyed the benefits of competitive telephone service. As a result the city is now blessed with splendid service at greatly reduced prices. Whether the Bell company, if it were again left alone in the field, would continue at the present rates would be a question that would likely puzzle the present subscribers.

Should the Bell company desire to do so, and it doubtless will, it can cause every company which is now covered by the decision of the United States Supreme court to retire from business. The decision leaves the entire field open for the next seventeen years, since the patent does not expire until that time.

The decision which was rendered yesterday has been expected by the telephone company for over two years. The company has, it is understood, delayed any proceedings against opposition companies until the decision should be rendered.

It seems that they have waited patiently for this decision when the law and the highest court in the United States would be on their side, and then proceeded against those who had transgressed on the rights of their patent.

It is not known what the policy of the company will be. The decision has only just been rendered and the company has not announced what steps it will take.

Manager Rhodes was asked last evening as to the probable effect of the decision. He replied that as yet he was not in a position to answer, but he did not contemplate anything serious.

Rev. Mr. Branson introduced a resolution that the night of the day on which the bishop's address is read be Missionary Day, and the executive missionary committee shall choose the speakers for the occasion.

Rev. Mr. Averitt introduced a resolution that the night of the day on which the bishop's address is read be Missionary Day, and the executive missionary committee shall choose the speakers for the occasion.

Rev. Mr. Fetter said he was sometimes called a Methodist preacher. He believed in the quarterly meeting plan. Episcopalian have heard enough good preaching; what they need now is to put this into practice. Don't let's have so much talking, but do something. Put some of the quarterly meeting spirit into the convocation. Mr. Fetter's speech was pronounced and received by many as the progressive missionary speech of the convention. It was full of meat and carried with it the spirit of progress. He was heartily congratulated.

A resolution thanking the faculty and students of St. Mary's for their hospitality was introduced by Rev. Mr. Hoffman, and passed by the convention.

The finance committee offered their report and it was adopted. It was ordered that 900 copies of the journal be printed. Mr. Henry A. London was added to the commissioners of the Mary Smith estate.

The Church of the Holy Innocence at Henderson was chosen as the next place for holding the convention, May 11, 1898.

Executive missionary committee for the year, W. L. London, Chas. M. Busbee, T. H. Battle, R. H. Battle and Jno. Wilkes.

The convention then adjourned. Many of the delegates will remain over Sunday to the Brotherhood convention.

## W. H. &amp; R. S. Tucker &amp; Co.

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## NATURE IN NORTH CAROLINA

A LAND WELL FAVERED BY WEALTH OF RESOURCES.

Riches of Forest, Field and Mine—Opportunities for Trucking, Fruit Growing, Lumbering, Etc.

All over New England and the Northwestern States there are farmers, truckers, orchardists, horticulturists, lumbermen and others who are not satisfied, from one cause or another, and who wish to find more genial skies and easier conditions—a place where one can make ends meet and have something to lay aside for the rainy days which come to us all. Some find the long, severe winters in the North and West too trying to the lungs and too expensive to house and feed stock, and that it affords too long a period of enforced idleness. Others are looking for invigorating outdoor life to replace the sedentary existence which is sapping the vital forces of life and make old the middle-aged. To these and others North Carolina offers the greatest possibilities.

Because of its location, climate and soil, it is a favorable location. It lies between the parallels of 35 degrees and 36 degrees north latitude, and between the meridians 75½ degrees and 84½ degrees west longitude. It is more than 500 miles in length and is 187 miles in extreme breadth, embracing 52,286 square miles, of which 3,620 are water. North Carolina is situated nearly midway of the United States. As all these States lie entirely in the temperate zone, it appears that this State is situated in the central belt of that zone.

This position assures the State a climate not equalled by any other in the Union, and not excelled by any in the world. Broad statement, but an examination, and close comparison of official data, will prove its accuracy. North Carolina is exempt from the blizzards and extremes of cold which prevail in the North and West, and from the torrid heat and malarial influences which prevail in the more Southern States. The climate is invigorating and healthful, salubrious and mild, and presents almost ideal conditions for the production of all forms of vegetation outside the purely tropical.

There are three great divisions in the State, to-wit: the mountain region, the Piedmont plateau region and the coastal plain region. The climate in each varies to some extent, controlled by local causes, which need not be entered into here, as the space is limited. Suffice it that there is just enough of heat and cold, moisture and dryness to produce the variations needed for the full development of the cereals, of vegetables and of fruits, for all of which the State is justly celebrated.

That is the prime question, the uppermost thought dominating every individual seeking a new location. Hence, when the climate and other conditions of a given region meet his desires, the next question is, "What shall I do?" That depends, so completely on what he "knows how to do" that each intending settler must investigate for himself along the lines he is most familiar with, unless, indeed, he be so fortunate as to command capital enough to establish himself in a new business. But North Carolina is so full of possibilities, of business opportunities, that the intending settler may, if he be of a venturesome spirit, make a number of occupations. The general farmer cannot go amiss. He may grow the cereals, root crops, cotton, tobacco, rice, peanuts or the grasses as his fancy or training may dictate; he will find land in abundance for any of these purposes at prices which will astonish him. Then if he brings with him the intensive system of agriculture, and applies himself with the same industry and economy he has been accustomed to observe, there will be no doubt of the successful result. The man who cannot make a good living on a farm in North Carolina cannot make it anywhere, and he may as well go at some other occupation as agriculture evidently don't owe him anything.

Trucking is another name for the production of other agricultural products. In this field North Carolina has splendid advantages, and her truckers have achieved splendid results. The climate is such as to enable the intelligent trucker to keep his place in the movement of early trucks from the South to the North. Florida opens the season, and Georgia and South Carolina have their niches to fill, and the same North Carolina and later Virginia. It not infrequently happens that frost or storm to the South of North Carolina makes a wide gap in the "progression" of trucks up the Atlantic coast, and at such times fortunes are made by the truckers in this State. But the normal production of average years affords a reasonably certain income to the careful and industrious trucker. The field is wide and the opportunities abundant for specialists. The crops most successful have been radishes, lettuce, kale, spinach, onions, carrots, turnips, peas, tomatoes, green beans, asparagus, cantaloupes and Irish potatoes. These all go in the early spring by special trains and steamboats to the great markets of the Northern cities. If the reader knows how to grow these vegetables to perfection, and wants to reap a harvest by getting them into market earlier than his neighbors, let him come down, buy a small farm and go at it—there is money in the job.

And, indeed, this State offers the greatest possibilities to the man versed in fruit culture. Here the whortberry (thunderbird) strawberry, gooseberry, currants, sweetened dried fruits of plums, peaches, pears, grapes, quinces, figs and apples grow to perfection and with unexcelled richness of flavor. There can be no question as to the outlook along this line. These fruits all grow here, and the busy scenes in the sand-hill region during the fruit season attest the activity in this important branch of horticulture. Fortunes are being made in fruit-growing sand there is room for more. Ample facilities are furnished for the prompt transportation of fruits by the railroads, and the industry is spreading over a considerable area of the eastern part of the Piedmont plateau region. To the man who knows how to do it the opportunity is presented. In a sketch of this kind it is not practical to cite instances of success, but there are many such. In the more western and elevated lands about Rutherfordton there is presented abundant opportunity for the growing of winter apples at a minimum cost. What a boy could not succeed in getting on the north side of a mountain, will succeed in any of the leading varieties of apples, such as York Imperials, Virginia Beauties, Baldwins, Magnum Bonums, Winesaps or Pippins! What a handsome income would be derived from such an orchard in ten years! Do not fail to consider carefully the advantages North Carolina offers to the grower of fruits, and especially so as there is just now springing up an important and profitable business in the shipment of North Carolina winter apples to

Germany and other parts of the European continent. And speaking of vegetables and luscious fruits suggests that every favorable condition for the profitable engagement of energy and capital is offered in this State to those who know how to preserve fruits in cans. This is a necessary adjunct to vegetable and fruit-growing, and is the best known means of using any surplus of vegetables or fruits on hand when it does not pay to ship green. To the right people this is good advice. There is always a demand for the "best" at a reasonable profit, while the inferior goes to the wall.

Again, this region—this eastern portion of the Piedmont region—offers opportunities for the profitable culture of such bulbs as the tulip, narcissus, hyacinth, gladiolus, and several of the lily family. By experiment it has been demonstrated that bulbs of the plain grown in North Carolina are as good, and in some instances superior, to those imported from Holland. This business is in its infancy, and the experiments so far undertaken have proven so successful as to give great promise for the future. In this case it is the early bird who will capture the festive worm.

There are more than 150 kinds of trees in the State, and of these more than fifty are of economic value. There are hundreds of plants and flowers in the territory, but there is ample room for others. The introduction of furniture factories and other wood-working establishments offers the most lucrative employment, as the manufactured products pay a much larger per cent, than the crude material. Spokes, belles, parts of buggies, carriages, wagons, etc., may be turned out at a nice profit. There is no lack of good merchantable material in the forests, which awaits the trained hand for conversion into useful and artistic articles.

And here, again, is offered to him who seeks a legacy of property the opportunity of a business at a low cost. Here vast tracts of pine lands which may be set with the long-leaf pine and fenced in to protect the young trees which grow spontaneously when protected from fire and the piney-woods-rooter, that razor-backed variety of the hog family, which subsists upon the succulent roots of the young pine) for a few years, when the value will be vastly more than at present, as the rate of extermination by saw mills and the manufacturers of naval stores is so great as to menace the very existence of the species. One thousand acres in long-leaf pine will be a rich inheritance in thirty years from now.

Then to the practical man who knows how to utilize the minerals found in the State, there are possibilities for making money not dreamed of at present. There are so many of these that one can hardly go amiss, when he knows what to do with the materials nature has placed at his hand. A few will be pointed out briefly. There are tons and tons of the finest red, yellow, gray and brown sandstone along this line in Moore, Chatham, Richmond and Anson counties—enough to build great cities and to spare. Who will take the trouble to go to the work? There are ledges of soapstone, just the thing for fireplaces, firebacks, hearthstones and other useful purposes. There are great zones of slate suitable for enameling to be used on furniture and interior work, such as bureau tops, mantel grates, and the like. There are in Richmond county great beds of kaolin suitable for the manufacture of earthware, bathtubs, washtubs and sanitary appliances of various kinds. This is an inviting field, which would give fruitful returns to those with energy, taste and money.

There are immense beds of iron ore, great veins of pyrites, suitable for conversion into sulphuric acid; the branch and creek bottoms are full of monazite, used in the manufacture of the Wellsbach burner, now yielding about \$100,000 a year to those who wash it out; there are gold and copper ores of value yet unearthed in the region, and, in fact, there is so much to attract capital and labor in this direction that it would be impossible to tell it all. Come and see!

## BANK ROBBER RUN DOWN.

## Cashier Identified His Phiz in a Rogue's Gallery Group.

New York, May 13.—Wally O'Connor, a prominent figure in the rogue's gallery and a bank thief and postoffice robber of some renown, was arrested in this city today as the leader of the gang of crooks which descended on the Yonker's Savings Bank, April 12th and stole \$4,400. O'Connor has been positively identified as the man who lured Lyman N. Cobb, Jr., the cashier of the bank, away from the cash drawer, while an accomplice crawled in on hands and knees and stole the money.

The Pinkerton agency has been working on the case steadily since the day the robbery occurred. Suspicion immediately fell on O'Connor, who is said to be the man who talked to him while the third man robbed the bank. O'Connor was finally located at No. 72 East One hundred and Thirty-second street, this city, and was captured when about to enter the doorway Wednesday night.

As soon as O'Connor reached Yonkers he was taken to police headquarters, where Cashier Cobb identified him as the same man who called on him on the day of the robbery. O'Connor is said to have been in many affairs similar to the one in Yonkers last month. He usually worked with Joseph Howard, better known as Killoran, the famous bank and postoffice robber, who, with Allen and Russell, two other notorious thieves, escaped from Ludlow Street Jail July 4th, 1895, and have never since been recaptured.

O'Connor first came into prominence in 1891, when, on August 1st, of that year, he and Killoran robbed the First National Bank of Saginaw, Mich., of many thousands of dollars. They were afterward arrested in Philadelphia and taken back to Michigan for trial.

Killoran was convicted, but O'Connor escaped on a technicality.

## BLISS' AMBITION.

## Refuses to Discuss His Desire to be First Mayor of Greater New York.

Washington, D. C., May 12.—Cornellius N. Bliss, secretary of the interior, refuses absolutely to discuss the question of his alleged desire to be mayor of Greater New York. The story that Secretary Bliss desired to be the first mayor of Greater New York came to Washington at the time that the secretary was in that city. Some of the personal friends of the secretary are said to have given considerable credence to the story, and it appeared to have a good color, coming as it did close upon the stories that Mr. Bliss intended to resign from the cabinet.

There are those at the department who believe that if the secretary can be assured of the office of mayor of Greater New York he will resign the position of secretary of the interior. But the only official information that could be had today was this: "The secretary declines to be interviewed on that matter."

## THE CITY OF OAKS

## The Tribune's Directory of Matters of Interest About Raleigh.

The beautiful "City of Oaks," capital of the Commonwealth of North Carolina, was laid out from a piece of land purchased from Colonel Joel Lane, by commissioners appointed by the General Assembly for that purpose, on the 4th day of April, 1792. It is situated upon the rise that begins to mark the lower from the upper portion of the State, upon easy undulations, only three hundred feet above the sea, surrounded by lands in high state of cultivation, with a most equable climate, and with presents as many attractions for all that constitutes a desirable home as any city upon the Atlantic slope.

While dacking in some of the advantages alike of the sea-coast and the mountain, it possesses many not common to either. No disease has ever appeared here in its most virulent form, and its rate of mortality is far below the average. Together with Aiken, S. C., Raleigh was recommended by a commission of army surgeons as a proper and suitable point for the establishment of a Government sanitarium.

The population of Raleigh has always been one of remarkable culture, chivalrous but conservative and law-abiding; and though the centre of all political excitement, and enjoying the utmost freedom of discussion and expression of opinion, it is its proud boast that it has never had a riot. "A beautiful and appropriate monument erected by the new to one of the most illustrious political martyrs of the old world, and by North Carolina to the author of the first attempt at colonization within her borders," Raleigh has always maintained an enviable reputation as the home of brave action and refined culture.

From a village of some four or five thousand in 1855, which has steadily grown into an respectable city of about eighteen thousand, including the outposts, the population upon its outskirts not strictly within its sharply-defined limits. Its city government is of the best order, strictly but mildly enforced; it has an efficient system of street railway; a thorough and satisfactory water department; a well equipped fire department; is beautifully lighted by electricity; has its main thoroughfares paved; has a well-conducted telephone system; is adorned with a number of magnificent public buildings and private residences; its population is employed by many and varied industries; has churches of all the leading denominations; its public and private school facilities are most excellent; its debt is small, and its credit is high. In a word, we have a city of which we speak with pride and to which we cordially invite the industrious and honest home-seeker.

Raleigh Water Supply.

The Raleigh water works was constructed by the National Water Works Construction company, of Dayton, Ohio, in 1887. Mr. M. M. Moore, C. E., engineer in charge. The supply is taken from Walnut creek, two miles from the city. Water is pumped through the filters into the reservoir; from reservoir pumped to tower, on West Morgan street, holding 101,516 gallons.

There are 125 public fire-hydrants and twenty-five private fire hydrants, making 150, which gives ample fire protection.

## Number and Location of Fire Alarm Boxes.

12—S. W. corner Polk and East streets.

13—S. E. corner Johnson and Halifax streets.

14—S. W. corner of North and Person streets.

15—N. W. corner Edenton and East streets.

16—N. W. corner Polk and Blount streets.

21—N. E. corner Morgan and Blount streets.

23—N. W. corner Wilmington and Martin streets.

24—N. E. corner Davie and Bloodworth streets.

25—S. W. corner Wilmington and South streets.

26—N. E. corner Hargett and Swain streets.

27—S. W. corner Blount and Cabarrus streets.

22—N. E. corner Fayetteville and Hargett streets.

24—N. E. corner Hargett and Bloodworth streets.

31—S. W. corner Davie and Dawson streets.

32—S. W. corner Hillsboro and West streets.

34—S. E. corner Lenoir and McDowell streets.

35—N. E. corner Hargett and Dawson streets.

36—N. E. corner South and Harrington streets.

37—N. W. corner West and Hargett streets.

4—Morgan street, between Salisbury and McDowell. (Box in water tower; key at Capital hose house.)

41—Dawson street (West side) between Jones and Lane streets.

42—N. W. corner Halifax and Edenton streets.

43—N. E. corner Jones and Saunders streets.

47—North street, west of Salisbury, near car shed.

321—N. W. corner Railroad and Fayetteville streets.

45—Raleigh Cotton Mills.

52—Insane Asylum.

## Street Directory.

The State Capitol is the meeting-point for the streets which divide the city on the North, South, East and West. Fayetteville and Halifax streets separate the city East and West. Fayetteville street running South and Halifax street running North. The other streets running North and South are in the following order:

East Side.

West Side.

Blount, ....Salisbury.

Blount, ....McDowell and Manly.

Person, ....Dawson.

Bloodworth, ....Harrington.

East, ....West.

Saunders, ....Newbern and Hilliard.

Newbern avenue and Hilliard

separate the city North and South.

From the Capitol, Newbern avenue runs East and Hilliard street runs West. The other streets running East and West are as follows:

North Side.

South Side.

Edenton, ....Morgan.

Jones, ....Hargett.

Lane, ....Martin.

North and Oakwood avenue, ....Davey.

Johnson and Polk, ....Cabarrus.

Peace, ....Lenoir.

Firwood avenue, ....South.

Smithfield and Cannon.

The buildings are arranged on the Philadelphia plan, 100 to a block, beginning at the State Capitol.

Total population (census 1890), 1,617.

Average mean annual rainfall, 52 inches.

White population (census 1890), 1,049.

Colored population (census 1890), 567.

Total water-power, 3,500,000 horsepower.

Western boundary—longitude 81 degrees, 42 minutes, 20 seconds.

Average winter temperature, 43 degrees Fahrenheit.

The highest point is Mitchell Peak, 6,888 feet.

Average area of counties is 507 square miles.

Number of varieties of mineral discovered, 150.

Average summer temperature, 75 degrees Fahrenheit.

Area of largest county (Brunswick) is 550 square miles.

Number of towns with a population of over 2,000, 23.

Area of smallest county (New Hanover) is 50 square miles.

Highest towns—Boone, 3,250 feet; Highlands, 4,000 feet.

Legal rate of interest, 6 per cent; usury forfeits interest.

Deaths by consumption, 1.05 per 1,000 of State population.

Limit to State and county taxes, 60 2-3 cents. Limit to poll-tax, \$2.

Highest point of Smoky mountain range is Clingman's Dome, 6,660 feet.

Mean annual temperature at Raleigh, 76 degrees; Florence, Italy, 55 degrees.

## STOCKS WERE STAGNANT

A Disposition to Trade  
Curtailed by Rumors  
from Washington.

NO ATTENTION PAID GOLD SHIPMENTS  
COTTON MARKET DISAPPOINTING  
TO THE BULL ELEMENT.

Buying by English Spinners Unusu-  
ally Light—Wheat Market in the  
Hands of Professionals—Visible  
Supply Shows Decrease.

New York, May 14.—Following are bits  
of gossip which caused fluctuations in  
the different markets of the world to-  
day, as gathered by The Tribune's  
special financial and commercial cor-  
respondent:

It was thought in the room that con-  
siderable long stock had been sold in  
the last few days and that the larger  
operators were willing to see some  
movement that would send prices off tem-  
porarily. The market has had a five  
point rise and a moderate reaction is  
probable, even assuming that the  
cotton scare does not amount to much  
in the end. If past experience is  
repeated people will take advantage of  
the point decline to buy the Granger  
stocks, will hold themselves in a good  
position in due time.

A friend of the Chicago Gas com-  
pany says that the street has made  
up its mind that the consolidation bill  
will be defeated in the Illinois house,  
and in consequence such defeat has  
been discounted. If the street opinion  
that the bill is defeated is borne out by  
the result, I believe Chicago gas will ad-  
vance on the shorts covering. I should  
like to see consolidation permitted, but  
if the legislature will not act the com-  
panies can go along as now, paying  
quarter-cent dividends regularly. I know  
of nothing better in which to invest my  
money.

Friends of the Granger stocks said  
that their prices might be temporarily  
depressed on another Cuban scare,  
there was no question that the corner  
had been turned in earnings by all the  
stocks, including Rock Island and Bur-  
lington & Quincy. The stocks which  
should lead the market upward are  
the Grangers, for there is nothing to  
be said against them in the way of  
prospects. Burlington & Quincy  
will declare the regular dividend, prob-  
ably next week, and the annual meet-  
ing of Rock Island, Northwest and  
Omaha take place in Chicago in less  
than a month.

LONDON STOCK CLOSING.  
London, May 14.—The market for  
Americans closed as follows:

Southern Railway, preferred, 26%; St.

Paul, 734; New York Central, 9914;

Union Pacific, 6%; Reading, 1812; Louis-

ville and Nashville, 44.

LONDON MONEY.

London, May 14.—12:30 P. M.—Con-

sols for money, 11312, and for the ac-  
count, 11312. Bar silver steady, 28 1-16d.

GOLD SHIPMENTS.

New York, May 14.—Lazard Freres  
will ship \$1,250,000 gold tomorrow.

COTTON FUTURES.

New York, May 14.—Cotton futures  
closed steady. Sales, 86,400 bales.

January, 691; February, 6,95; March,  
6,99; May, 7,43; June, 7,44; July, 7,46;  
August, 7,58; September, 7,04; October,  
8,66; November, 8,55; December, 8,57.

LIVERPOOL FUTURES.

Liverpool, May 14.—12:30 P. M.—De-  
mand moderate; prices lower. Ameri-  
can middling, 4 5-32d. Sales, 7,000; ex-  
port, 500; receipts, 9,000; American  
4,500.

Futures opened quiet and steady; de-  
mand moderate; now quiet.

May, 406; May-June, 405; June-July,  
405@404; July-August, 402@403; Au-  
gust-September, 363; October-November,  
350@351; November-December,  
348@349; December-January, 347@348;  
January-February, 347@348; February-  
March, 348.

4 P. M.—Futures closed steady with  
near months lower and later months  
higher.

May, 406; May-June, 405; June-July,  
404; July-August, 403@404; August-  
September, 4d; September-October, 357;  
October-November, 352@351; November-  
December, 349; February-March, 348.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales, 7,000 bales;  
American, 6,700; middling, 4 5-32d. Nea-  
rly as easy and distant months  
from the low point.

PRICE, McCORMICK & CO.

New York, May 14.—Cotton—There  
was further disappointment for the  
bulks in cotton, as was found in the Liv-  
erpool cables this morning. Quotations  
were materially lower at one time, but  
closed at a partial recovery and the net loss for the day was about 15-31.

The old crop positions abroad were  
considerably weaker than the new crop,  
a reversal of the sentiment as regards  
old and new cotton not hitherto no-  
ticeable. The decline in the near pos-  
itions abroad was said to be due to the  
receipts of unfavorable advices by  
Manchester with regard to the pos-  
sibility of a new crop months to  
sell out and to cover their hedges in  
the new crop months. This in turn  
caused some liquidation on the part of  
long holders in the Liverpool market.  
The market there is very narrow and  
it does not take much of a movement  
on either side to affect prices. New  
York opened at 6 points down to  
2 down on the first positions of the new  
crop in response to the weakness  
abroad, but the development of some  
buying in the market caused a sharp recovery  
up to last night's prices. The new crop  
month has gained today and De-  
cember cotton is at an advance of one  
point over last night. The demand for  
short cotton is less urgent and will  
doubtless remain so until a more profit-  
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## THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1897.

## Weather Report.

Washington, May 14.—For Virginia and North Carolina—Fair; cooler, northerly winds.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity: Saturday, fair and cooler; considerably cooler Saturday afternoon.

Weather Bureau Observations at 8 p.m. Yesterday.

	Tem.	Rain.	Wind.	Weather.
Raleigh	75	.00	S.	Ptly Cl'dy.
Charlotte	70	.01	N. W.	Clear.
Wilmington	72	.00	S.	Clear.
Hatteras	72	.00	S.	Ptly Cl'dy.
Washington	60	.30	W.	Cloudy.
New York	56	.00	S. E.	Cloudy.

Local Data for Raleigh Yesterday.

Mean temperature for the day, 69; normal, 67; departure 2.

Total rainfall for the day, .00; normal, .29; departure, .29.

Deficiency of temperature since May 1st, 2 degrees.

Excess of temperature since January 1st, 1.58 degrees.

Deficiency of rainfall since May 1st, .63 inches.

Excess of rainfall since January 1st, .42 inches.

## Weather Conditions.

The storm is still central north of the lake region, with rainy and stormy weather in that vicinity and gales on the lakes, the highest wind velocity being 48 miles at Buffalo. The weather continues cloudy over the Atlantic States down to Florida, but the rain has ceased.

In the central valley and west the weather is generally fair, and in the northwest it is much cooler, with killing frost at North Platte, heavy frost at Huron and light at Bismarck and St. Paul.

C. F. Von HERRMANN,  
Section Director.

## Local and Personal.

Dr. V. E. Turner has returned from Charlotte.

Judge Whitaker was out yesterday after his recent attack of illness.

Mrs. Julius H. Mahier, of Durham, is visiting Mrs. H. Mahier, on Fayetteville street.

Captain C. D. Heartt was well enough to be up town yesterday, to the delight of everyone.

Mesdames W. H. Holloman and W. H. Robbins went to Trinity yesterday to visit relatives.

Grand Secretary B. H. Woodell has returned from Charlotte where he attended the session of the Grand Lodge.

Sheriff Sutton, of Lenoir county, brought two convicts to the State prison yesterday. They were convicted for larceny.

President McIver, of the State Normal and Industrial college, Greensboro, made The Tribune office a pleasant call yesterday.

The preliminary hearing of the case against Tom Terrell for the murder of John Gill at Wake Forest has been postponed until next Thursday.

An execution against the person of Thos. Robertson, who was convicted of the seduction of Julia Hester, was issued yesterday, and he is now in jail.

Miss Clyde Ellington, who left the city several days ago to attend the Southern Baptist convention at Wilmingtton, is now the guest of relatives at Princeton.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Felt, with their two young boys, arrived in the city yesterday from Emporia, Fla., on a visit to relatives and friends. Mrs. Felt is a sister of Mrs. S. W. Brewer and Mrs. J. J. Thomas.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to Mr. James Coats and Miss Eliza Carroll. A young white man named Smith procured a license to wed Jessie Pool, but it was learned that he was under age and the license was canceled.

Mrs. Arnold and daughter, of California, who has for some time past been the guest of Mrs. General D. H. Hill in this city, left yesterday for Charlotte, where she will spend some time before starting for her California home.

Captain C. D. Heartt has a handsome flag painted by the late William Gale Brown, which was presented to the Raleigh Light Infantry by the ladies of Raleigh. The company was organized July 28th, 1874, and on disbanding presented their flag to Captain Heartt.

The revival services at the Christian church were well attended last night and an interesting service was the result. Dr. Barrett preached an able sermon, the subject of which was "What to do in bereavement." There were several manifestations of interest. Services at 8 o'clock tonight.

Governor Russell has appointed Mr. Albert Johnson, of this city, State standard keeper. Mr. J. C. S. Lurton is the present incumbent. Mr. Johnson is probably the oldest citizen of Raleigh, and while the compensation is small, \$100 per annum, his host of friends rejoice at the appointment.

The faculty of Wake Forest college has very kindly consented to postpone the opening of the summer school from June 23d to June 28th, so as not to conflict with the Teacher's Assembly at Morehead. However, the pastor's institute will open on June 23d, as announced. The teachers of the State highly appreciate this action of the faculty of Wake Forest.

Sheriff J. L. Hahn, of New Bern, arrived yesterday from the Deep South. Bobo, whose sentence to be hanged was commuted to life imprisonment by Governor Russell, and that criminal is now within the walls of the State prison. At Goldsboro there were mutterings about lynching; but Mr. Hahn had the prisoner doubly guarded, and arrived here without serious trouble.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Tucker arrived in the city from their bridal tour yesterday. They visited Washington, New York and other Northern points. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker are receiving the hearty congratulations of their many friends. Mr. Tucker is from Franklin county, but has lived in Raleigh and has many friends here. Mr. Tucker is the popular clerk and bookkeeper of the Park Hotel. They are stopping at the Park.

Lemons, 15 and 20 cents a dozen, at Dughi's.

Grocery Specials for Saturday.

2 lbs. canned corn beef, 20c a can. 1 lb. canned brown, 10c a pound. 1 lb. lunch tongue, 24c a pound. Pickles, 9c a bottle.

5c black and green tea, 39c a pound. Picnic hams, 8c a pound.

Beef country hams, 10c a pound. Steak, 45c a pound.

Corn starch, 7c a package.

WOOLLCOTT & SON.

Oranges, bananas, apples and lemons at Dughi's.

## CHARLES JAY HARRIS DEAD

DIED AT A. AND M. COLLEGE YESTERDAY  
AT 4 A. M.

Remains Carried to Mebane on the Afternoon Train—He Was a Highly Esteemed Pupil

A pall of sorrow fell upon the faculty of the College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts early yesterday morning when death claimed a popular student, Mr. Charles Jay Harris, as its victim. The death occurred at 4 o'clock, and was not unexpected, having been quite dangerously ill for some time.

The deceased was about 21 years of age and was a native of Mebane, this State. This was his second year and he was a mechanical student, a member of the Sophomore class and also of the Lazarus literary society.

The remains were sent to Mebane for interment yesterday on the 3:40 o'clock Southern train.

A party consisting of the deceased's father, sister and four A. and M. College students accompanied the remains. The students were: Messrs. L. R. Whited, W. J. McLendon, Floy Lamb and V. B. Henshaw. These gentlemen were also rail-bearers, as were also Messrs. Charles Sowers and W. A. Stevenson.

The remains were accompanied to the Union depot by the faculty and students.

The entire company of students and faculty participated in a procession from the college to the Union depot. The procession was headed by a company of cadets with horns who executed a plaintive funeral dirge. There was also an military escort.

At the depot, while the remains were interred with superb floral tributes. Especially noteworthy were the tributes from the deceased's class-mates and of Lazarus literary society. The initials, "L. L. S." were tastefully worked in the latter. Both were composed of rare flowers. There were also a number of handsome bouquets from individual friends.

Reception to Mrs. Handy.

Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Craighill threw open the doors of their hospitable home Thursday evening to a number of friends, whom they invited to meet Mrs. Craighill's cousin, Mrs. Handy, of Winston. The guests were met in a most gracious manner by Mr. Thomas Pescud and Mr. Henry Litchford and introduced to Mr. and Mrs. Craighill and Mrs. Handy, who received them in a drawing room. From the parlor the guests were conducted to the dining room where Mrs. Chamberlain and Miss Mary Davis presided. Refreshments of the daintiest and most delicious character were served. The decorations were in red. They were artistically arranged and presented a beautiful appearance. The numerous guests all pronounced it one of the most enjoyable receptions of the season.

Change in Programme.

President McIver of the State Normal and Industrial College informs us that it has been necessary to make a slight change in the commencement exercises of that institution next week.

Hon. J. L. M. Curry will speak on Monday night instead of Tuesday, as previously announced. The Finger memorial exercises will take place on Tuesday morning instead of Wednesday morning. These changes were made necessary by Dr. Curry's finding that in order to speak the engagements of his wife, who was obliged to leave Greensboro on Tuesday morning, the rest of the program, including Hon. Julian S. Carr's address on "The Philanthropy of Dorothea Dix," on Tuesday morning, and Mr. Walter H. Page's address on Wednesday morning, remains as first announced. Mr. Page's subject on Wednesday will be "The Forgotten Man."

Yarbo House Arrivals.

W. Chatterton, Baltimore; Spencer Taylor, North Carolina; Jno. Whitmore, Norfolk; Thos. J. B. Watts, Baltimore; W. S. King, Portsmouth, Va.; George Coates, Portsmouth, Va.; Miss Kate and Janet Badger, city; E. O. Maston, Wilkesboro; C. H. Snow, Jr., Baltimore; G. C. Stewart, New York; G. E. Crabber, New York; S. B. Young, Lynchburg, Va.; John Johnson, Lynchburg, Va.; M. C. Winslow, Boston; Mr. Mays, Chapel Hill; Mr. Snow, North Carolina; H. T. Jones, North Carolina; Silas Jones, North Carolina; Chas. D. Melver, Greensboro; C. T. Leach, North Carolina; C. C. Rowlett, North Carolina; J. O. Buckner, Lynchburg; R. W. Drew, Baltimore; Edwin G. Subis, Columbia, S. C.; W. A. Springer, Boston; Joseph L. Hahn, Craven county; Benj. Sutton, Kinston; J. P. Massenburg, Henderson; C. B. Poland, North Carolina; W. T. O'Brien, Durham; J. W. Wilson, North Carolina.

Death of Mr. Merriman.

Died in Johnston, S. C. on the evening of the 13th inst., Edgar Augustus, eldest son of the late Judge and Mrs. A. S. Merriman. The remains will arrive here this morning, and the funeral will take place at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the Edenton Street M. E. church. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Local News.

Last night at Christ church two gentlemen exchanged hats. The hat with the initial "K" can be had by applying at the Citizen's Bank.

Mr. John W. Wood, of New York, general secretary of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, and is the guest of his former rector, the Rev. Dr. Pittenger.

For the past twenty years she has been an invalid, but during it all has been patient and cheerful as could be. She has been in Raleigh only since last December, having spent last summer and fall in Colorado, the guest of her sister, at Aspen.

A host of friends in this city sympathize very deeply with Mr. Sturgis in his sad bereavement.

NORTH CAROLINA CROPS.

Commissioner of Agriculture Makes His First Report.

Mr. S. L. Patterson, commissioner of agriculture, has just issued his first 1897 crop report which makes quite a good showing. The report is as follows: The general condition and progress of farm work this year compared with the average, 94 per cent.; cotton planted compared with last year, 102 per cent.; corn will be planted compared with last year, 101 per cent.; condition of wheat compared with an average, 110 per cent.; amount of oats sown compared with an average, 99 per cent.; the condition of oats compared with an average, 105 per cent.; number of horses compared with last year, 102 per cent.; number of mules compared with last year, 100 per cent.; number of cattle compared with last year, 94 per cent.; number of hogs compared with last year, 97 per cent.; prospects for cotton with an average, 76 per cent.; prospects for peaches compared with an average, 67 per cent.; prospects for grapes compared with an average, 84 per cent.; condition of the trucking interests and small fruits compared with last year, 88 per cent.

Mrs. Glass' Defence.

The Press-Vistor yesterday published a communication from Mrs. George Glass, dated from 711 East Light street, Richmond, in which she contradicts the charges recently made against her character by her husband in this city, and enclosed a letter written by her sister, Mrs. Beddingfield, in which she charges that Mrs. Glass left her home because of cruel treatment by her husband and asserts that all the recently published charges against Mrs. Glass are false. A counter charge that Mrs. Glass has been unduly intimate with other women, which was, she says, one of the principal reasons Mrs. Glass deserted him.

A letter from Mr. Hart is also published, in which he says that he left Raleigh Tuesday morning, and not Thursday, as the papers had stated. He says Mrs. Glass is a lady, and that he has always treated her as such.

The Renovation Complete.

The work of renovating the carpets in the Supreme Court room and library was concluded yesterday and both will be again open to the public Monday. A part of the process used and the carpets cleaned without taking them from the floor. The renovation makes a decided improvement in the appearance of the apartments.

D. E. EVERITT,  
Chairman Building Committee.

Pineapples at Dughi's.

## THE CINEOGRAPH LAST NIGHT.

Academy of Music Packed With People.

The Academy of Music was last night the scene of one of the most successful and enjoyable entertainments ever given in the city of Raleigh. The Southern Cineograph Company presented their first exhibition of the wonderful scientific instrument to a house that was packed to its utmost capacity, with over a thousand people present.

It was both a surprised and a happy audience, and as the instrument portrayed on the canvas each moving scene of startling reality, it was greeted with rounds of hearty applause. The young gentlemen comprising the Cineograph Company are thorough masters of the instrument and operate it to perfection. The great number of children present in the audience was noticeable and each delighted child got new insight into the marvels and beauties of the great science. The accessories to the living pictures were so well arranged that the vivid effect was greatly increased. The tour of the Cineograph Company will be evidently successful, because nobody can afford to miss such an enjoyable and instructive exhibition. Another entertainment will be given tonight at the Academy of Music with an entire change of program.

Far superior to any imitation or substitute. It costs more to make, it costs more to buy—but is cheaper because stronger, better and purer than anything else.

Note our Name on Label and Wrapper.  
Pond's Extract Co., New York and London.

Special Rates via Southern Railway.

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Commencement State Normal and Industrial School.

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